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Cambria Freeman.

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HEAD
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STRICTLY
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"OUT OF SCHOOL."

The clock strikes two in my parlor,
With its soft and silvery chime;
There are voices and merry laughter,
And I know that now is the time
When three little roguish people,
Whose tasks for the day are o'er,
Will run up the old oak staircase
And in at my open door.

Their fond little arms are round me;
Soft lips to my own are pressed;
Two bright little laughing faces
With merriest smiles are dressed.
But one is so sad and tearful,
As it lies against my own,
And the poor little heart, and tender,
Thus utters its childish moan:

"Oh, why, mamma, do you send me
Where the hours are all so long?
I try so hard with the lessons,
But I always get them wrong.
At home, with you, I am happy,
But there I must keep the rule.
When I am a great grown lady,
I never will go to school."

Oh, how shall I tell my baby,
With her sheaf of golden hair,
With the soul through her bright eyes shining,
So free from sorrow and care,
That my lessons are only longer,
And sterner and stricter the rule—
That we who are great grown ladies,
We never are "out of school."

—M. E. Van Duyne, in Harper's Bazar.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

The Story of a Jealous Girl and Her Lesson.

"Don't touch me or speak to me," said Nina Wilbur, as her betrothed husband, Ashton Craig, came up the steps of the low veranda of the "Farmer's Rest."

"Oh, I mean it. I am not one who does not know when she has been insulted."

"Nina, you do not know anything yet," said Ashton. "When I have told you—"

"Told me?" said Nina. "Well, I scarcely need telling. You invite me to the races, and when you are almost there leave me alone here until they are over."

"I left you to save a life," said Ashton.

"The girl was not thrown out," said Nina. "It was well enough for you to stop the horses and carry her in when she pretended to faint, but to send me a note telling me to stop where I was until you came for me, and stay all this while—why, as I said, it is an offense beyond forgiveness."

"As I said, you know nothing about it," said young Craig.

"If the girl had been killed there were plenty to take care of her beside her escort, whom the people told the landlady was not hurt, though he was thrown out.

"Oh, I've been nearly wild with mortification, and that good old soul—ignorant, of course, but so sympathetic—how she has pitied me!"

"'You don't seem the sort to be used so, miss,' she said. I'm going to give you her very words, plain as they were, and so impressive. 'You don't know men folks yet, my dear,' she said. 'When you are my age you will, to your cost. That gal that was run away with is one of the sort that come to the races in crowds. When they get their eyes on a well-dressed young man they don't take 'em off in a hurry. She came to quick enough once she got things the way she liked 'em, and he's been with her on the grand stand all this time, while you've been cooling your heels here, my dear.' That's what she—an experienced old grandmother—told me."

"Blessed old lady," said Ashton, "and you accept her views?"

"Why, as she said, if all had been right you'd have sent some one to bring me over, instead of telling me to stay here," said Nina, "and she said things like that often happened, only usually the parties 'were all much of a muchness;' of course I don't know exactly what she means by that," faltered Nina.

"Exactly!"

"Not exactly—but it is evident that a few hours' intercourse with an experienced old lady like that is a liberal education for a respectable girl."

"Well, you prefer this version to any I can offer," said Ashton, coldly.

"Oh, you cannot slip out of it like that," said Nina.

"I hope you have had some lunch," Ashton said, ignoring her remark.

"She made me take some salt clam soup and a miserable piece of pie," said Nina. "If I had had my nurse with me I should have paid my bill and gone home, but I was not prepared for this insulting conduct."

Ashton walked away and paid the bill, and soon the vehicle in which they were to return was ready. But all the way home he kept perfect silence, and made no attempt either to explain anything or seek forgiveness.

Nina was visting an aunt, and at the door of this lady's residence he paused, assisted her to alight and drove away with a very polite bow, never once looking back, as she saw plainly.

By this time she, being a woman, was nearly mad to hear from his lips what had happened—to listen to some story which might give her a chance to forgive him.

Really, it seemed impossible, when she thought the matter quietly over, that Ashton could have played so low and shabby a trick.

The old woman had influenced her strangely. At best it was very wrong of him—very unkind—but if he had only confessed the truth and pleaded and offered excuses—at least she would have been able to play a dignified part.

Now she felt that she had neither spoken nor behaved as a lady should—no, not kindly, as one should even to a friend.

She should have listened to him before she burst out into that tirade, and she entered her aunt's house with such a face that that lady cried:

"Why, what's the matter—where is Mr. Craig—why didn't he come in? I've a lovely high tea ready. Why, Nina, I believe you've quarreled with him."

"Don't speak of Mr. Craig," said Nina; "he is the most contemptible creature—I wish I had never seen him."

And then she burst into tears and was forced to tell the story—her version of it, of course.

She meant it to be the true one, but in the case of a quarrel, people are apt to make the best story for themselves, in very self-defense.

"We were very near the race course," she said, "when a carriage clashed past us—the gentleman was thrown and the lady was in danger. Ashton made me alight and go into a little country hotel by the roadside—then dashed on, and, somehow, I cannot tell how, stopped the horses. The girl was not thrown, and I saw Ashton take her in his arms and carry her up the steps of an elegant hotel not far away. Later he sent me a note, telling me not to come over on any account, but to stay where I was until he came for me. He came, after the races were over, and made neither explanation nor apology."

"Why, that seems impossible, Nina," said her aunt. "What did you say?"

"Well, I was not very amiable," said Nina. "But could you expect that?"

The aunt shook her head.

"He should have explained," she said.

Nina could not bring herself to tell her aunt what the old landlady had suggested, or that she had actually repeated her words to Ashton. It all seemed so low and coarse, now that she thought it over.

"I suppose he forgot me," she said.

"In that case," said her aunt, "never forgive him; I would not."

And Nina went to her room in tears, and, during the wakeful night, resolved to return Ashton's ring on the morrow, which she did by express, with a scornful word or two written upon the most elegant note paper in her possession.

After this she told her aunt that she would go home at once; and that lady, who, though delighted to entertain a niece who was in a cheerful mood, had an aversion to tears and low spirits, agreed that it was perhaps the best thing she could do under the circumstances to go home to her dear mamma, who would give her the best advice possible.

Poor Nina! As, her journey over, she walked up the garden path leading to the door of her suburban home, how heavy was her heart. She began to realize what the old minister and her grandfather meant by saying "all is vanity."

She had been so proud of Ashton and of her engagement to him, and she was ashamed to tell her friends that all was over, and then the heartbreak of it!

Now that there was no going back, she felt that she could forgive him almost anything. And just as she came to this there was a sudden rush of sisters down the path, a kissing and embracing and incoherent cries of: "Oh! she's ever so much better; there's not the least reason to be anxious. We knew you'd come at once. But, oh! how pale you are. And don't you feel proud of Ashton?"

Nina simply stared at them.

"What has happened?" she cried.

"She doesn't know," cried the younger sister.

"Ma made Ashton promise not to tell her until this morning," said the eldest.

"But what did he say to make you come?" said the third sister.

"Oh! you ought to be proud of him; but for him it is terrible to think how we might be grieving now," said the middle sister.

"You know Cousin Rodney came to ask ma to go to the races with him," said the eldest sister.

"And we made her go," said the youngest.

"And he didn't understand the horses," sad the middle sister. "It was a new team."

"We'll never speak to him again," said all three together.

And they ran away.

"Oh, good heavens! Was that mother? Was Rodney driving her?" panted Nina.

"How noble; he never told—he kept his promise," said the elder sister. "Yes, dear, and Rodney's head was cut open."

"Served him right," cried the chorus.

"And ma fainted away, and the doctors thought her dead."

They all began to cry.

"When Ashton brought her home we all shrieked," said the youngest. "But she is quite well—only we make her lie down, you know, and she'll be so glad we were not frightened."

"Ashton is the noblest creature," chorused the sisters, and Nina, turning as red as she had been pale before, burst into tears.

"And I am the meanest," she confessed. "I did not know whom he had rescued, and I quarreled with him for staying away all day, and sent him back his ring this morning."

"Oh," groaned the chorus, "I don't believe he will ever forgive you, and you do not deserve it!"

But just then, looking up, whom did they see entering at the gate but Ashton Craig. And the look he gave them convinced them that he was not in a very angry mood.

Indeed, when poor Nina turned her tear-filled eyes toward him and held out her trembling hands it was impossible for him not to melt outright, and the sisters knew that the best thing to be done was to leave the two together, which they did. And shortly after Nina and Ashton knelt beside the mother's couch, hand in hand, and on Nina's finger shone once more her engagement ring.

"Don't cry; I'm perfectly well, and only ashamed of having fainted from fright," the mother said.

But Nina could not have given a name to all the emotions that mingled in her bosom and sent such a shower of shining tears down her smooth cheeks. Only she knew that she was at once ashamed and comforted, and that for the first time since their engagement she fully realized how well she loved her betrothed husband and how glad she was that she was soon to be his wife.—Kansas City Times.

The Way of the World.

See that man? He is broke. He was not always so. He used to hold his head high in the air and as far above his fellow men as he possibly could. He doesn't do so now, because he hasn't got the wherewith. The people with whom he used to associate still know him, but their greetings are not as warm and cordial as they used to be. You may have money to-day and you will have friends. When the former go the latter soon follow. If the latter go first they will invariably have the former in their possession. The moral of this is, not to speculate.—Buffalo Times.

A Fitting Term.

"Why do you use such peculiar terms?" asked a lawyer's wife of her husband, who had returned worn out by his day's labors. "I don't see how you can have been working all day like a horse." "Well, my dear," he replied, "I've been drawing a conveyance all day; and if that isn't working like a horse, what is?"

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

Why Its Delay Caused a Happy Marriage.

"I love her, mother," said Guion Esterhall.

He was not, in a general way, much of a talker. Consequently, when he spoke, his words had the weight of sense and rarity. But Mrs. Esterhall, the fine old lady who sat erect before the clear, sea-coal fire, was too much excited to consider all this.

"The wife of my son, Guion," said she, "should be a lady, born and bred—not one of those girls who have had to fight the world until all gentleness, grace and unselfishness are ground out of them. No, I can never give my consent!"

The young man smiled slightly.

"Mother," said he, "the diamond itself hardly possesses its true financial value until the facets are ground with much friction."

"Humph!" said Mrs. Esterhall. "No one is talking of diamonds."

"I may bring her to see you, mother?"

Mrs. Esterhall shook her head.

"I have no desire to receive her," said she. "But, Guy, here are the tickets for Henry Irving to-night. Carrie Chippendale has promised to accompany me—of course, you will be on hand at half-past seven to be our escort?"

"If you wish it, mother."

The old lady smiled to herself when Guion was gone.

"A little management," she thought, "a little judicious firmness, and Guy will get over this boyish fancy of his. The idea of a shop girl for my daughter-in-law—for Mrs. Guion Esterhall! I think the lad must have taken leave of his senses!"

And in her secret heart she rejoiced with an exceeding great rejoicing when Miss Chippendale arrived that evening, in a pale-blue moire gown, cut decollete, with a glittering necklace around her perfect white throat, and a bunch of hothouse roses in her corsage.

"If we are to have a private box," said Miss Chippendale, buttoning the seventeenth button of her glove, "one may as well go in full dress, don't you know?"

"My dear, you are looking lovely," said Mrs. Esterhall, approvingly.

Miss Chippendale was a sort of human camellia japonica—fair, graceful and serene—with big, expressionless blue eyes, cherry-red lips, flax-gold hair, drawn in fluffy crimps over her forehead, and an unchanging society smile perpetually hovering around her lips. She had been highly educated, and she was destined by her parents to make a brilliant match. The Chippendales belonged to the aristocracy—that is to say, they had never done any work and had always spent a great deal of money. And Mrs. Esterhall had decided that Carrie Chippendale was the very wife for her son.

She went shopping the next day, to match a shade of Berlin wool, to buy some lace flounces and to decide on new portieres for her drawing-room down at Esterhall manor. At one or two o'clock she experienced, not hunger, but a lady-like sensation that "tired nature" needed some sort of "sweet restoration."

"I will go into Maricotta's," she thought.

Maricotta's was full, as it generally was at that time of day; but presently the old lady succeeded in obtaining a seat in a curtained angle, where the waiter took her order for a chicken salad and a cup of tea. Just then she heard a clear, low voice on the other side of the drapery, as a party settled themselves to a table—Miss Chippendale's soft, well-modulated tones.

"Oh, yes, Irving was very fine," said Carrie. "Oysters, please—a box-stew for one and fritters for two and three cups of Vienna chocolate, nicely frothed, waiter—but all the same, I nearly died of *ennui*. The old lady is the most dreadful bore you ever knew, and Guy is a regular prig. Handsome, you know, and very talented, of course; but one don't want to be on full-dress parade as to one's brains the whole time. He isn't half as nice as Freddie Fortune—only poor dear Fred hasn't a cent to bless himself with, and papa looks thundercloud at me whenever he calls. But once I'm married, it—"

A chorus of well-bred giggling interrupted Carrie's words. Mrs. Esterhall rose hurriedly from her seat, grasped her gloves and eyeglasses and made all haste out of the restaurant. When the waiter came with the chicken-salad and the tea he found his customer gone. The unconscious Miss Chippendale and her friends enjoyed their Vienna chocolate and oyster fritters very much indeed.

Mrs. Esterhall decided to return to the manor at once. Carrie Chippendale's graceful treachery had affected her more than she had deemed possible; and, leaving a hastily written note to explain to Guion that she had altered her plans, she took the late express, which reached Clevedon Junction at nine, there connecting with a branch train for Esterhall station. She was traveling alone, as her maid remained to pack up the last things and follow her the next day.

There had been a heavy snow-fall, the night had settled down dark and tempestuous, and the train was running behind time. At last it came to a full stop. Mrs. Esterhall started from a doze and looked anxiously around her.

"Ten o'clock!" some one said, consulting a watch. "Why, conductor, we are due at Clevedon at five minutes before nine!"

"Yes, I know, sir," spoke the official, "but the road is all blocked, and the western express is overdue at this point. We're waiting here for the signal to move on."

"And what's to keep us from waiting all night?" petulantly inquired the old gentleman.

"Nothing, sir—unless the western express is heard from."

Mrs. Esterhall began to be a little frightened.

"Conductor," said she, "is there any danger of a collision?"

"No, ma'am—not as long as we're on this side of the switch."

"Isn't there a dining car attached to this train?"

"No, ma'am—this isn't the through express, but I hope we shall not be detained here much longer," the conductor cheerfully added.

Slowly the minutes dragged themselves by, gradually lengthening into hours. The passengers gathered in knots and whispered. One or two of the more adventurous spirits got out, peered into the darkness, flecked only by the driven snow, and then got in again, with the customary uncomplimentary comments on the railway management. Mrs. Esterhall was nervous and unaccustomed to travel. She began to cry softly behind her veil.

"Ah," she thought, "if ever I live to get safe home again, I'll stay there. I'll never tempt Providence more, on these night roads."

Across the aisle two young girls were seated—the one pale-faced and rather plain, as Mrs. Esterhall had already noticed by the light of the cluster of lamps under which they were seated; the other a brilliant young brunette, with soft hazel eyes, peachy cheeks, and wavy dark-brown hair, brushed carelessly back from a low, broad forehead. Presently the latter rose, and, coming to Mrs. Esterhall's side, asked in a soft, sympathetic voice:

"Are you ill, madam?"

"N—no," stammered the old lady, quite forgetful of her society dignity. "Only I am so faint and weary. I expected to dine at home, long before this hour; and I took almost nothing to eat—before I started."

"I have some nice, homemade chicken sandwiches in my bag," suggested the pretty girl. "My aunt insisted on my taking them, although I dined heartily before leaving home; and I have a little alcohol lamp with every convenience for making a good, strong cup of tea as well. If you will allow me to prepare it for you—"

Mrs. Esterhall was a genuine tea maniac. A new brightness came into her eyes at this suggestion.

"You are very kind," said she. "But you will want it yourself."

"No," smiled the girl. "I don't care for tea. But my kind old aunt would put the things in. Now I am glad that she did so."

In five minutes Mrs. Esterhall had eaten and drunk and felt infinitely refreshed. How it happened she did not pause to question herself, but she presently found herself reclining comfortably, with her head on a pillow improvised out of the folded blanket shawl that belonged to the young girl; and, mingled with her drowsy reflections, came the soft, low murmurs of the sweet-eyed brunette, who had changed her seat and that of her companion to the one directly back of Mrs. Esterhall, and was talking almost in a whisper.

"No, I am not going back; and I do not intend to communicate my address to anyone."

"Not even to him?"

"No, not even to him."

"But he loves you, dear."

"Yes; and that is the very reason I am determined to create no dissension between him and his friends. Perhaps he will forget me."

"He will never do that."

"But at least I shall feel that I have done my duty," said the hazel-eyed girl, firmly. "I shall love him to the end of his days, but I shall not have ruined his future."

"And all this," cried the companion, "out of deference to the whims of an old woman whom you have never seen!"

"Out of deference to his mother, Alice," gently corrected the first speaker.

"What a quixotic notion!" dreamily mused Mrs. Esterhall. "But she has an excellent idea of duty, this dark-eyed little girl!"

"That is you, all over, Effie!" said the friend. "You are always effacing yourself in favor of some one else. Here you are giving all your tea and sandwiches to a person you have never heard of, abandoning your seat to a poor little woman with a crying baby, because it is a trifle nearer the stove, and, to cap everything, giving up the man you love and who loves you, because—"

"Because it is my duty," said Effie. "Please, Alice, don't let us discuss the matter any longer. It is because I love Guy that I am willing to sacrifice everything for his sake."

"Guy! Bless my soul! Guy!" thought Mrs. Esterhall, sitting suddenly up. "But, of course, there are other Guys than mine in the world."

Just then there was a tremble of the frozen ground under them, a roar and rush of lighted cars past them.

"The western express at last!" shouted the choleric old gentleman, bobbing up in his seat like an india-rubber ball.

"All abo-o-ard!" bawled the conductor, with a twitch at the bell-rope; and on moved the train at last, creaking and groaning like some monster serpent in pain. Mrs. Esterhall leaned over the back of the seat, toward the hazel-eyed girl.

"My dear," said she, between the throbs of the engine, "is it Guion Esterhall that you are speaking of?"

The girl started and colored. She could not repress a cry of surprise.

"Yes, I thought so. Come over here and sit by me. I am his mother, and I want to talk to you."

It was two o'clock in the morning when they reached Esterhall station, but the covered sleigh was waiting for them, with hot soapstone foot-warmers and about half a ton of fur robes and wrappings. And Effie Dallas stepped into the luxurious conveyance with Mrs. Esterhall, for the old lady had insisted on taking Effie home with her to the manor.

"She is such a contrast in every way to that selfish, cold-hearted Chippendale girl," said Mrs. Esterhall. "I'll telegraph to Guion at once. Really, it does seem as if there was a special providence in our train being kept so long waiting for the western express to pass."

As if there is not a "special providence" in everything that happens in this world of ours!—Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger.

The Compass Plant.

On the western prairie is found what is called the compass plant, which is of great value to travelers. The long leaves at the base of its stem are placed, not flat, as in plants generally, but in a vertical position, and present their edges north and south. The peculiar propensity of the plant is attributed to fact that both surfaces of its leaves display an equal receptivity for light (whereas the upper surfaces of the leaves of most plants are more sensitive to light than the lower); the leaves thus assume a vertical position, and point north and south. Travelers on dark nights are said to feel the edges of the leaves to ascertain the point of the compass.

STORY OF A STORY.

A Lost Manuscript and How It Was Reproduced.

The lot of a manuscript reader for a great magazine soon gets to be as joyless as that of a "taster" for a tea-importing house. He loses all zest for literature, while at the same time an almost painfully acute sensitiveness to literary flavor possesses him. He cannot help detecting the most exquisite fragrances and aromas of the author's art, but it is too often with the feeling of the victim of rose-fever who is compelled to pass through a garden in full bloom.

It was somewhat remarkable, therefore, that Payson Dewey, reader for the Midland Magazine, should have slipped into his pocket the manuscript of a story he had been reading, with the intention of taking it home and sharing his enjoyment of it with his wife and niece. If it had not been a unique as well as delightful story, Mr. Dewey would certainly not have thus departed from his usual custom of leaving the shop behind him when his work for the day was done. For he had reached the point where the conventional story, no matter how cleverly done, only nauseated him. Of course he could pronounce upon it, as a professional critic, without the least personal bias; but for himself he would have enjoyed flinging every story of a certain popular type into the fire.

Here was a tale, however, completely and decidedly *sui generis*. It was told without dialect, and, what is still more remarkable, without dialogue. The characters did not jump up, bow, squeak and retire as their strings were pulled. Indeed, there were but two characters in the story and these were never allowed to appear, either singly or together, without the personal chaperonage of the author. Their story was told for them in the sweetest, simplest, quaintest way; and finally they were sent away, hand in hand, as unaffectedly happy as two Arcadian lovers. Then the author bowed to the reader, presented him with a tail-piece, and retired without even giving his full name. But the initials were those of a young and very popular story-writer, and Payson Dewey, from his interior relations with the sanctum, knew that the story was written by this man.

On the way from the magazine office to Mr. Dewey's home, the manuscript was lost.

It was useless to speculate how it happened. Looking at the stain of spilt milk fills nobody's thimble. There is precious little satisfaction in these retroactive imaginings. What comfort can it be to a man, who has fallen and broken his leg, to have a series of snapshot photographs of the curve he described in falling? Yet people always try to assuage their feelings in this way, when they have experienced a disaster. Payson Dewey did. He spent the whole evening speculating, with his wife and his niece, Vida, how that manuscript could have gotten out of his pocket. Perhaps it was pulled out? Perhaps it slipped out? Perhaps it went through?—no, that could not be; there was no hole in the pocket, and manuscripts, presumably, have attained no mastery over the fourth dimension of space. The conclusion of the whole matter was, after all, that the manuscript was lost.

When Payson Dewey went back to the Midland office in the morning, he had to tell the editor in chief that he had lost the manuscript of the story, "All in a Nutshell." Of course, the editor looked grave and vexed. "There are just two things to be done, Dewey," he said, "and I will leave you to do them both. First, advertise in all the evening papers, and again to-morrow morning (it ought to have been done this morning), for the story. Offer as tempting a reward for its return as—as you care to pay. The other thing is to write to the author. Tell him frankly that you have lost his manuscript. Ask him if he has another copy, or a rough draft, and then offer—provided the story is not found within a week—to stand the expense of having another copy made for us."

None of the advertisements brought the lost manuscript, which was a pity, for they cost Payson Dewey six hard-earned dollars. In two days a decidedly wrathy letter came from the author:

"MR. PAYSON DEWEY, Dear Sir: I must be permitted to say that your carelessness is inexcusable, and seems likely to cost me the utter loss of one of my best productions. I should have a rough draft of the story somewhere, but cannot find it. You, or the Midland Magazine, must bear the responsibility. What do you propose to do about it?"

"What do I propose to do, Jane?" asked Mr. Dewey of his wife, pathetically.

"Pay him what the Midland would have given for the story," replied Mrs. Dewey, promptly, "and let that end the matter. You can wear your old suit all summer to offset the loss and I will make over my dresses and bonnet, and none of us will go to the seaside, as we proposed."

Mr. Dewey sighed from the bottom of his waistcoat, but he wrote a letter, nevertheless, offering to pay for the story at the Midland's "special rates," or terms for solicited matter of high grade. This would be about two hundred dollars. In due time came the reply:

"Money is the least satisfactory equivalent you could offer. I really cannot afford to lose this unique story. You must either find it or reproduce it."

Mrs. Dewey's eyes flashed when her husband read to her this petulant and unreasonable note. "Very well!" she cried. "We will reproduce it—at least, I will. And it will not be the first story I have written, either. Now, Payson, I want you to give me, as fully and definitely as possible, a sketch of the motif, incidents and characters of 'All in a Nutshell.' The story struck you so forcibly that you must be able to remember a good deal of it in outline. Give me an idea, too, of the method of treatment, style, atmosphere, etc. Cudgel your brains, and then I will cudgel mine."

Payson Dewey did cudgel his brains. He was able to give his wife a reasonably adequate idea of the plot, method of treatment and style of composition of "All in a Nutshell;" but the characters of the story baffled him—especially the girl. He tried for a long time to give his wife some concrete idea of this central figure and the exquisitely sympathetic way in which she had been treated. All at once, however, a flash of revelation and surprise lighted Mr. Dewey's face, and he exclaimed:

"I declare! Come to think of it, she was exactly like our Vida—looked like her, talked like her, thought like her, acted like her, and had the same sweet, helpful, generous disposition, combined with an idealizing and poetical way of looking at things. If you can only make a vivid, characteristic picture of Vida, you will equal or surpass the author's delineation of his heroine."

"Hush!" whispered Mrs. Dewey. "Vida is in the dining-room setting the table for breakfast."

"What of it?" demanded Mr. Dewey. "She ought to be thankful to get into literature—especially under the auspices of two as brilliant writers as will be represented in 'All in a Nutshell!'" And he nudged his wife slyly. The fact is, Mr. Dewey had such unbounded confidence in his better half that if she had announced her intention of rejuvenating the moon, he would have joyfully and unhesitatingly indorsed her ability to do so. The scheme of reproducing "All in a Nutshell," even verbatim et literatim (or practically so) already began to look entirely feasible, and Mr. Dewey's spirits rose accordingly.

Sweet little Vida Dewey! She was entirely unconscious of being put into a story; and yet she wondered sometimes, during those days in which her aunt was agonizing over the reincarnation of Mr. ——'s heroine, why the keen gray eyes followed her every movement so closely, and why for hours Mrs. Dewey would keep her talking about a thousand romantic things which had never before been discussed between them.

At length the story was completed, and one evening, when Vida had gone to singing school, Mrs. Dewey read it, with palpitating eagerness, to her husband.

"Jane!" cried Mr. Dewey, when his wife's voice had died tremulously away upon the last syllable of the reproduction, "your woman's intuition has made you absolutely clairvoyant! Why, you have reproduced the story so faithfully that I could have said, did I not know the circumstances, that you had found and were reading the original manuscript!" Mr. Dewey was so elated, so rejoiced, that he took his wife in his arms and hugged her; an impulsive action which called up reminiscences that were enough in themselves to compensate her for all the pangs of authorship.

It was a daring thing to do—perhaps not altogether ethically excusable; but Payson Dewey, instead of sending the reproduction to the author of "All in a Nutshell," reported favorably upon the story to the assistant editor of the Midland, who, in the absence of his chief upon a summer vacation trip, read the manuscript—new to him—liked it also, and passed it on to be put in type. Then the perfidious Mr. Dewey wrote to the author that his lost manuscript had been discovered, accepted, and would appear in due time in the Midland Magazine.

It was November before the story appeared. The author read it, as he habitually read his own productions, with entire satisfaction and a degree of pleasure quite consonant with an after-dinner cigar.

Indeed, "All in a Nutshell" proved to be more gratifying to him than he had expected. "Marion is exquisitely sketched," he said to himself. "I knew while I was writing the story that—without distinct purpose, perhaps—I was painting my ideal of maidenhood—the girl I should like to marry, if I could ever find her — Gad!" he exclaimed, running down the page, "what a touch that is! It really doesn't seem possible that I could have put it quite so neatly and 'to the manner born,' with my merely theoretical knowledge of women."

A second reading of the story plunged the famous young man into a still more skeptical admiration of himself. "What a lucky thing it was that the man Dewey persevered until he found the lost manuscript," he cried. "This is really the best thing I ever did—this picture of Marion. Confound it, though! did I do it? I couldn't have known some of these things about girls unless I dreamed them. However, I'll settle it. I'll find that first draft, if it's under this roof. I am bound to know whether I really do know what I seem to know about women or not!"

About a week after the appearance of "All in a Nutshell" in the Midland Magazine, Payson Dewey received this note from the author of "All in a Nutshell":

MY DEAR MR. DEWEY—I have found the original draft of "All in a Nutshell," and having compared it with the story as it appears in the November Midland, find that the two resemble each other about as closely as a paper snowstorm in a theater resembles Emerson's immortal picture of a winter night. Whoever reproduced my story has done it with a master hand, and I congratulate myself and—my unknown collaborator. Now I know that the delineator of the improved Marion had a living, breathing, propinquitous model for the lovely picture, and I shall forgive you the treachery of which you have been guilty, only on the condition that you tell me who rewrote "All in a Nutshell," and who furnished the portrait of Marion. I am in earnest. If you do not make a clean breast of it, I will hold you liable for all the penalties and retributions of literary forgery. Yours expectantly.

"I declare! Who would have thought it," exclaimed Mrs. Dewey, when eight months later the famous young story writer had asked and received permission to wed Mr. Dewey's lovely niece and ward. "Vida is so happy, too—and so curious to know how it all came about! It seems she never read my story in the Midland, or perhaps she might have guessed."

"Your story?" cried Mr. Payson.

"Certainly," replied his wife, complacently. "Does the pearl still belong to the oyster when a wiser somebody has found it and polished it into a gem?"—James Buckham, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

FROM MANY SOURCES.

AMERICANS are the best penmen in the world, and the British come next.

WILD tobacco, said to be equal to the real Havana, has been found growing in Texas.

IN proportion to their size spiders are seven times stronger than lions.

A YANKEE'S expectation of life is generally greater than a German's or an Englishman's.

THE part of the human body least susceptible to touch is between the shoulder blades just over the spine.

A ROOT of cassava that measures seven feet in length and a sweet potato twenty inches in circumference are two products from the farm of H. A. Lusk, near St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 18, 1894.

PLANTS are affected by various substances, just as animals are; electricity will stimulate them, narcotics will stupefy and kill them.

GOVERNOR PATTISON on Monday reappointed George B. Luper, of Harrisburg, Insurance Commissioner for a term of three years, subject to confirmation by the senate.

THE senate committee on territories on Wednesday ordered favorably reported the bill which has already passed the House providing for the admission of Utah into the Union as a state.

COXEY'S army of the Comonweal has received orders from the health authorities at Washington to evacuate their camp in the city, and they have moved to the famous Spa Spring, near Bladensburg, just over the Maryland line, six miles from the capitol. Here may they rest in peace until their trials are over.

A DISPATCH from the New York *Tribune* announces that the peach growers of Morris, Somerset and Hunterdon counties, New Jersey, report the prospects for an immense crop were never better. They estimate their crops at 5,000,000 baskets, which will go a good way towards making up for the deficiencies in the Delaware crop.

PITTSBURG is agitating the question of building a ship canal from the Ohio river to Lake line and Philadelphia wants a ship canal to the Atlantic Ocean. From Bordentown on the Delaware river to the Raritan river, at New Brunswick, the total length of the canal proper, excluding the portion on the Delaware rivers, would be about thirty four miles.

GEN. ROBERT P. DECHERT, commander of the first brigade, N. G. P., died at his home in Philadelphia on Saturday at the age of 52 years. He was an ardent Democrat, and as such was elected to the state senate in 1870. One of his legislative achievements was the enactment of a law enabling criminals to testify in their own behalf. He had a gallant war record, and during the rebellion was colonel of a regiment of volunteers. Gen. Dechert had been ill for several months from an affection of the liver.

DUNPHY, of New York, introduced in the House on Tuesday a resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint congressional committee to investigate the condition and character of all armor plate, bolts and others delivered to the government by the Carnegie company during the entire period of the contract between the company and the government. The committee is to consist of three members and two senators, and is to have power to send for persons and papers and to go where they deem necessary.

THE "On to Washington!" slogan of the various gangs of tramps throughout the country is a mere pretense. These men, who are unemployed, and are glad of it, are going nowhere in particular; but by giving out the impression that they have pressing business with Congress gives them the right, as they interpret it, to steal trains and indulge in a free ride. It is the buisness and the duty of railroad companies to discourage this sort of thing even if they are obliged to provide each train with an armed escort. And the civil authorities everywhere should co-operate with them in doing it. This phase of Populism has gone far enough.

THE enormity of the armor plate scandal increases with each day's disclosures. William F. Brown, a Carnegie workman, in an affidavit sent to the Navy Department Wednesday, swears that he personally, upon the order of foreman and superintendents, imposed upon the government inspectors at Homestead vast numbers of imperfect bolts and nuts for fastening armor plates to vessels. He specifies a score of different tricks and devices used for this purpose, and says that once when he filled an important order with bolts from the scrap heap he was personally commended by the Superintendent and given a raise of salary.

Before the ordinance Bureau's board at Homestead Frederick Buck testified that by direction of his superiors he had tampered with the machine used in testing armor plates, so that it would register greater than the actual strength for certain marked plates.

A PLOT to assassinate I. I. Bookheimer, a guard in the Huntingdon reformatory, resulted, on Thursday, in the instant killing of of Edward Woods, a Philadelphia prisoner. Woods and a fellow inmate, Henry Waldron, had been reduced to the third grade by Bookheimer for misconduct. Then they resolved to have revenge. Thursday afternoon they eluded the vigilance of the guards in the tailor shop and started after Bookheimer, who was in the cell house. They cautiously approached him from the rear, and, when within a few feet, Woods sprang forward and struck Bookheimer over the head with an iron bar. The guard dropped to the ground. A second blow broke his wrist. At this juncture Bookheimer secured a revolver from a a fellow guard, and, on a second attack from the two prisoners, shot Woods through the heart, killing him instantly. Waldron was seized and penned in a cell. The guard was arrested but the coroner's jury exonerated him. It was held that he did the shooting in self defense. This was the second attempt at assassination by these prisoners.

THE seizure of coal in transit by the railroad companies trasporting it for their own use, says the Pittsburg *Post*, is one of the novel developments of the coal miners' strike. The policy of the railroads in this respect it is said has never been opposed in the courts, as it is a supreme necessity, and the coal taken is paid for. It has been sometimes seized under similar circumstances in the past, but not to the extent it is now done. If the railroad companies cannot obtain coal it would be impossible for them to move their trains, and not only the coal traffic but the passenger and general freight business, as well as the transportation of mails, would be suspended. The course pursued, although it may work a hardship to individual shippers, works the greatest good to the greatest number. Large contracts have been made for the importation of coal from Wales to meet the deficiency in supplying contracts. One of the Clearfield companies on Saturday last made a contract for 50,000 tons of coal from Wales and 5,000 tons from Nova Scotia.

Another incident of the coal strike of a remarkable character took place in one of the Maryland mines of the Cumberland district on Saturday. The wives, mothers and daughters of the men at the Elkhart mines struck with emphasis and effect against a sympathetic strike. When the visiting agents of the national union insisted that the Elkhart miners should strike to show their sympathy with the general movement the hard working women folks "put their feet down," and insisted if there was to be any "sympathy" in the business it should begin at home. The Maryland women went to the mouth of the mine where the work of persuasion or intimidation was going on and confronted the walking delegates and begged them to let their husbands work. When their appeals were disregarded the women courageously adopted a more decisive line of policy. "If," said they to the strikers, "you compel our husbands to strike we shall ourselves go down into the mines and dig the coal." That settled it, and the attempt to force a "sympathy" strike was abandoned. This region was a great sufferer by the strike of 1882. The coal companies imported Hungarians to break a strike at that time. When a general resumption of work followed some of them remained as a disturbing element, and it took Elkhart years to regain its tranquility. A remembrance of this caused the miners' wives to take the aggressive as they did on Saturday. It was a successful vindication of woman's rights.

DUNS *Review* for this week says: The strikes begin to have a serious though it is assumed only a temporary effect. The number of works depending upon supplies of bituminous coal or coke for fuel is large, and quite a considerable proportion of them has already been compelled to stop operations. No doubt the proportion is larger in the iron and steel manufacture than in any other business, but nearly a third in capacity of the iron furnaces at work a month ago appear to have closed. Some railroads at the West are embarrassed, and textile works of some importance must close soon unless the strike ceases. The movement of so-called armies of unemployed in Washington has caused little excitement, and is less important or significant than the outward movement of specie, which shows shrinking foreign demand for products and further withdrawal of foreign capital. But neither strikes nor foreign distrust long retard the progress of this country.

The speculation in grain has again broken records with the lowest price ever made for wheat, although Western receipts are a little smaller than a year ago, while exports are also smaller by more than a quarter. The prevailing belief is that the yield will, as in other recent years, far exceed government indications, which are again pointing to a short crop. Corn has changed in price but little, and pork products have been fairly steady, with oil and coffee unchanged, but cotton is weaker in tone, although receipts from plantations are a little smaller than a year ago. It is a striking evidence of the general want of confidence that there is so little speculation while money is abundant almost beyond precedent.

THE Republican papers in their elation over the many local victories throughout the state are busy speculating on the probable extent of their expected victory this fall. That there could by any possibility be any change in the political atmosphere during the next six months does not seem to have occurred to them. To their dazzled vision nothing is clear. They cannot see that they owe their present advantage to an unusual combination of circumstances, misinterpreted and misunderstood, and not to a change of public sentiment. They forget that with changed circumstances will soon come renewed faith in the doctrines so potent in the last presidential campaign.

Congress is bound to pass a tariff bill and that bill will be redemption of the pledge made in that campaign. The buisness depression has largely passed and only awaits settlement of the tariff question to come wholly at an end.

The passage of a new tariff bill, immediately followed by an industrial and business boom, would revolutionize national politics. The American people can and do change quickly and an object lesson so plain as that will not be misunderstood and will not fail to be effective.

The next Congress is perfectly safe, provided the present Congress with reasonable diligence does its duty. This it is going to do, because it dare not ignore the people's demand.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD of the United States has intimated to the British government the desire of the United States to withdraw from the Berlin agreement, provided all the rights of the United States citizens in Samoa are safeguarded.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1894.—The more the Democrats study the proposed amendments to the Wilson tariff bill, and the causes which led up to their adoption by the subcommittee, the less they object to them as a whole. When the amendments were first made public there were some extremely vigorous protests from Democratic senators and representatives, and for a time it loooked as though the concessions made in those amendments might prove to be but another case of "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," but to-day the feeling is decidedly better, and the impression general, regardless of politics, that the proposed amendments will all be adopted and the bill passed by Democratic votes. Even Senator Hill is expected to vote for the bill, although it is understood that he has about made up his mind to first test the sense of the senate regarding the income tax, by moving that the bill be recommitted to the finance committee with instructions to report it without the income tax. He declined positively but poitely to make any additional statement concerning his intentions, since the amendments were made public. There are few Democrats, however, who believe that his vote will be cast against the bill when it is put upon its passage.

President Cleveland, all the members of the cabinet in the city, most of the justices of the supreme court, and a large number of prominent officials, members of congress and citizens of Washington went to Fredericksburg, Va., yesterday to see and take part in the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the monument to Mary Washington in that city. To-day those who had not before been familiar with it are loud in their praise of "old Virginia hospitality," known and appreciated throughout the civilized world as unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

Secretary Hoke Smith made no mistake when he determined, about a year ago, that the contract for printing the Patent Office Gazette should be open to competitive bidding every year. Last year the saving was comparatively—small—about $10,000—and the scandal involving the name of Hon. Josiah Quincy with the successful bidders, the National Lithographing Co., followed; but this year's bidding enables the secretary to have the work done by the same old concern that did it for years and at a price nearly $60,000 below what was paid for it for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Coxeyism is tottering on its last legs in Washington. Coxey, Browne and Jones counted upon being acquitted when they were tried for violating the laws for the protection of the Capitol building and grounds, and they have not yet recovered from the shock of being convicted. They have applied for a new trial, but there isn't the slightest probability that they will get it. They may be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Judge. The commissary department at the Coxeyite camp has begun to get low and the men are now only given two meals a day, and desertions are getting quite frequent. The health officer of the District of Columbia is also after them with a sharp stick, having reported their camp to be a menace to the health of the entire city, and given them a peremptory notice to put it in a healthy condition or get out. Force has been added to this recommendation by information stating that there were two deserters from Coxey's army down with smallpox at Philadelphia. Coxey is trying to curry favor by declaring that he has no connection with the various bodies of men headed for Washington and styling themselves Coxeyites. The House committee on labor gave him ten minutes to make an ass of himself, and he did it in half that time.

Public Printer Benedict took charge of the government printing office this week, and he is already up to his neck in the work of reducing the force which has been kept far too large by Mr. Palmer, because he did not care to discharge any of the Republicans and was compelled by Democratic senators and representatives to put on a few Democrats. Mr. Benedict says: "The condition of the force is without precedent. There are 3,594 persons on the rolls, and when I stepped out before I left 2,132. We cannot accommodate so many; there is no place for them to work. Employes are now working only from one half to one-third time: furloughs being a regular thing. This force has got to be reduced down to a working basis, and I shall do it as soon as possible." The Republicans in the office are all looking for their discharge and I violate no confidence in saying that the most of them will get what they are looking for. They certainly have no right to complain. It is more than fourteen months since the Democratic administration came into power. M.

Old Tip Died in Agony.

NEW YORK, May 11.—"Tip," the big elephant in the Central Park menagerie, died this afternoon after many hours of agony. The first dose of poison given him, cyanide of potassium, was not sufficient to put a quick and painless end to his life. After many consultations between Supt. Smith, of the menagerie, and Supt. Hankinson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was resolved to administer another dose of poison. The second dose finally proved effective.

"Tip" killed seven men in his time and injured many others. Of late he was especially ferocious and it was thought best to kill him.

Had to Return the Coal.

ERIE, May 15.—The shippers of coal in this section of the state are complaining about the piracy of the railroad companies, which is said to be carried beyond all legal bounds since the scarcity of coal has become so harassing. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company last night received two carloads of coal for Momeyer & Graff, local dealers, and ran them off into their own yards. The local shippers here opened the fight again to day by going into the courts and securing a writ of replevin, under which the coal has since been delivered to the persons to whom it was consigned.

Roasted at the Stake.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Bertram Curtin, a ten year old lad, died this morning from the effects of burns received while tied to a stake playing "Wild-west Indian tortures with a number of other children who have been affected by a recent visit of a circus.

Among the realistic features provided for their games was a paper house after the Midway Plaisance idea and a lot of sawdust. One of the children had a box of matches, and a sack which incased the victim of the stake accidentally took fire. All the children ran away but little Curtin who could not free him until he literally roasted.

THE wheat consumption in the United States is estimated at four and one half bushels per capita.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Both Sides Rigid.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—The representatives of more than 200,000 organized mine workers of America were astir early this morning in preparation for the meeting of to-day. Though there was partly a lack of confidence in achieving a satisfactory result of their labors, there was no evidence of weakening in their demands or signs of a compromise.

There is no doubt about it, the miners are determined to win. They have come here for that purpose and they never agreed to a conference with any other object in view than having their full demands accepted by the operators.

The operators are coming on every train and the hotels are full of them. The meeting of the contending factions this afternoon will be a battle royal, with both sides strongly determined to stick to the positions they have taken.

The Ohio operators will be willing to advance the rate to the old scale if Pennsylvania would agree, but Pennsylvania won't.

The miners absolutely refuse to consider the question of making terms with any single section of the country.

Coxeyites Turn Burglars.

FRANKLIN, May 15.—A number of safes were cracked in this city last night and valuable papers, books and considerable money stolen. The work was evidently done by a party of thieves working in different parts of the city at the same time, as S. C. Eagle's large grocery at the extreme lower end of the city was opened and the safe blown with dynamite, while the safe of the Boston machine shops, at the extreme upper end of town, was dynamited and left in such condition that it could not be opened this morning.

The work is charged to the gang of Coxeyites recently raided in this city and driven away by the police. They were under the leadership of the famous Willis McCormick, of this city, who has done time and figured frequently in the criminal annals of this county. The gang is thought to be hiding among the rocks in the wilds of French Creek township, and excitement runs high in this city to night. A posse will hunt for the desperadoes.

Miners Induced Not to go to Work.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., May 16.—Word was received by the local officers that the Kettle Creek region miners had been offered the advanced mining rate of fifty cents and had decided to return to work on Wednesday. Six miners were immediately sent there from this region to try and persuade the miners to not return to work until ordered to do so by the national officers. To night it was stated that the men had reconsidered their action and had decided to stand out till the last. When working full time this region's daily output is about eighty cars. The kennel coal mines at Woodland started in on Tuesday last to ship slack to Pittsburg. A delegation of miners left this place for Woodland on foot at 2 o'clock this morning to endeavor to persuade the men to stop work and succeeded to the effect that the men took the advice of the Philipsburg men and did not start to work this morning.

Caused by the Coal Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The strike of the soft coal miners is having a temporary disastrous effect on the coasting trade of Philadelphia, in which the coal shipments form a most important item. So great is the scarcity of bituminous coal that the Greenwich Point piers of the Pennsylvania railroad, which are exclusively devoted to this trade, have had to suspend operations entirely, what little coal there is in transit having been seized by the railroad company for use in its locomotives.

The same state of affairs prevails at the Port Richmond piers of the Reading railroad. All cars destined for the pier of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been seized by that company. The result of this embargo on soft coal is that one of the largest fleets of idle vessels ever seen on the Delaware river now floats at anchor awaiting the termination of the strike.

Coal From England.

NEW YORK, May 15.—There have been 50,000 tons of English and Nova Scotia coal sold to arrive in New York, a portion of which has already been shipped from Cardiff, Liverpool and Glasgow, and from Sidney, N. S. The cost is within 45@50c per ton of the ordinary price of soft steamer coal delivered alongside in New York. The bulk of this has been taken by the companies supplying steamers to fill their contracts. There are negotiations on foot for the purchase of 100,000 tons more to be delivered here between June 1 and 10, by the same parties for the same purpose. From this fact it is inferred that the coal companies intend fighting the strike to the finish. The present low rates of ocean freight make it possible to bring coal from England in unlimited quantities and at competing prices, even by steam, as very little freight is now coming this way.

A Treasury Ex-Chief's Suicide.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Benj. F. Worrell, formerly a chief of division in the office of register of the treasury, committed suicide here last night by shooting himself. The deed was committed on the west steps of the treasury building in easy hearing of the White House. Half an hour before the deed was committed he was in company with friends apparently in good spirits. The loss of his place during the past winter is supposed to have preyed upon his mind and driven him to the deed.

A Serious Forest Fire.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 16.—For three days a fierce fire has been burning in the mountains just across the Delaware river, in Pennsylvania, and between there and Milforn, a summer resort. The fire has been fanned by a furious wind and has burned over an area of about seven miles, destroying a large amount of timber and two or three farm houses. The atmosphere is thick with smoke. The people who live in the woods are all out endeavoring to save their homes, a difficult task owing to the velocity of the wind.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—There were 40,000 persons present at the opening of the Antwerp world's fair Saturday.

—A flash from a Baltimore electric street railway trolley wire rendered Mrs. Stearner totally blind.

—There are 5,838 building and loan associations in the United States with net assets of $450,667,594.

—A statue will be erected at Lisbon to the memory of Miss Palistrello, wife of Cristopher Columbus.

—Senator Voorhees says the tariff reform bill will pass the senate with the income tax feature retained.

—By a five-story fall from a tilting elevator in a New York apartment house, Thomas Foley and August Kuler were fatally hurt.

—Alleging conspiracy to cheat him out of a diploma, E. J. Church, of Omaha, Neb., sues the regents of the state university for $25,000.

—Three drunken tramps tried to wreck a Chicago express near Winona, Minn., and were captured by train hands after a desperate fight.

—The bride's cake of to-day is a relic of a Roman custom. At a Roman marriage the bride was expected to prepare a part, at least, of the wedding feast with her own hands.

—Neither Missouri, Texas nor Arkansas, possess a worsted mill or a carpet factory, nor has Texas or Arkansas a single specimen of a paper mill or an iron or steel industry.

—The wareroom of F. M. Graff, of Blairsville, was burglarized on Saturday night, at which time a number of groceries and otherthings were taken. No clue to the thieves.

—Emlin Ogburn and Neil O'Neil, sons of aristocratic families in Lancaster, O., are in jail charged with manslaughter. They smothered Thos. J. Davis, a young gambler, in a bawdy house.

—Charles Lowe, who attacked and nearly killed Merchant Johnathan Ferree during a fire at Steubenville last August for the purpose of robbery, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years.

—It is said that all the gold in the world, not counting that in virgin state, would not make a block of more than 613 cubic yards. A cube of the above dimensions could be put in a room 24 feet each way.

—Brazil has severed all diplomatic relations with Portugal because her warships sheltered the Brazilian rebels. The Portuguese minister has been given his passports and the Brazilian minister recalled.

—The last census of India was taken with marvelous celerity and thoroughness. One million people were employed as census takers, and the huge task was done chiefly on one day, the 26th of February 1891.

—At Terre Haute, Ind., Frank Madden, seven years old, is dead from the effects of vaccination. Thirty persons are critically ill from being inoculated with impure or poisonous virus. In many cases eresipelas and blood poisoning have resulted.

—An electric car of the traction company, at Lancaster on Tuesday afternoon, struck a team on East King street, driven by Isaac Parmer. The latter was knocked unconscious and considerably injured and one of the horses killed. The wagon was completely demolished.

—Congressman Tom Johnson weighs 250 pounds and is a terror to bicycle owners. He broke down three bicycles and exhausted an attendant in taking his first lesson in riding, but before the lesson was over he rode around the ring with the ease of a practiced bicyclist.

—John Dyall and his nephews, William and Andrew McEachen, of Baxley, Ga., have been on bad terms for some time. The three meeting, hostilities were begun at once, and Dyall shot William McEachen to death and seriously wounded Andrew. Dyall is at present a fugitive.

—The jury in the case of Louis Statler, of Altoona, on trial in the United States district court in Pittsburg, returned a verdict on Tuesday, finding him guilty of having counterfeit money in his possession. He is the sixth member of the Altoona gang of counterfeiters that has been convicted.

—General consternation prevails along line of Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, the leased line of the New York Central, on account of the lack of soft coal for the engines, consequent upon the big strike in the coal region. Station agents have been notified to make arrangement for purchasing large quantities of wood.

—Eugene Grady, aged 30, while temporarily crazy, stabbed his mother to death about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon at Albany, N. Y. Then he stabbed another woman, though not seriously, and jumped out of a second story window. Before being taken to the station house he stabbed another man. Grady's father was insane.

—Alanson Hyatt, a well-known citizen of Waverly, N. Y., went home at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, stabbed his wife and then himself. He died almost immediately and his wife cannot live. Hyatt had been drinking considerably of late and about ten days ago he went home drunk and assaulted a boarder who had him arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace.

—United States District Attorney Ingham, of Philadelphia, is in Gettysburg inspecting that portion of the battlefield which is occupied by the electric railway. The bill in equity filed by the government commission in the district court, praying for an injunction restraining the railway company from operating on the battle field, comes up for argument this week, and Mr. Ingham's visit is for the purpose of becoming familiar with the locality preparatory to the argument.

—Robert H. Coleman's Cornwall ore banks and the furnaces at Cornwall and Lebanon have been sold out to the Lackawanna Iron Company, of Scranton. The sum paid, it is said, amounts to about $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is cash. This leaves Coleman his home at Cornwall, one farm at Bismarck, and another below Cornwall, and the Colebrook estate, which includes Mt. Gretna. It is claimed that the sale will secure the payment of all Coleman's debts, including the arrears to depositors of the trust and safe deposit bank. It is declared that the purchasers contemplate building two new furnaces.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Assigned estate of M. R. B. Creery.

Notice is hereby given that Dr. M. R. B. Creery and wife, of the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., have made a general assignment of the property of the former, in trust for the benefit of his creditors to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said M. R. B. Creery are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them without delay to M. D. BEARER, Assignee, or his attorney, J. F. M'KENRICK, Ebensburg, Pa.

May 18, 1894. 3t.

B. & B.

WHY?

It has been asked before, doubtless will be again—the answer invariably the same. So many people come and send here, BECAUSE IT PAYS THEM so to do. Note a few examples of now:

REAL KID GLOVES,

Handsome dark shades of dahlia, amethyst and heliotrope harmonize with almost any gown, specially elegant with a black costume, have white stiching and trimmings, four large pearl buttons. We believe you'll say with us: "The greatest genuine KID GLOVE VALUE ever offered.

75 CENTS A PAIR.

Some hands and wrists are so formed that no glove is so comfortable as a laced one. For such here's a chance without a precedent: 7-HOOK KID GLOVES, choice shades, tan, brown and black, soft, shapely gloves—75c. a pair.

Sale of Imported WHITE BRUSSELS NET specially adapted for sash curtains, canopy draperies, Bassinets—baby's cradle, etc., etc. FOUR lots of this extra good, desirable material, each lot exactly HALF REAL VALUE:

One lot, 36-in. wide, 10c.
One lot, 36-in. wide, 15c.
One lot, 72-in. wide, 25c.
One lot, 108-in. wide, 35c.

Nothing so extraordinary in this line of goods ever offered at the prices—when you see them you'll agree—not only that, but you'll BUY if you've any need of good BRUSSELS NET for any of the above or any other purpose. These four lots are all out on centre table in front of LACE DEPARTMENT, and there will be lively buying and selling while they last at 10c., 15c., 25c. and 35c. per yard—36 to 108 inches wide.

Lot of genuine Jap Indias, extra choice printings, principally dark grounds; suitable for street wear, 50c. a yard.

New Silk and Wool Crepons, in stylish new mixtures, entirely new effects, which ladies of exclusive taste will appreciate; 46 and 48 inches wide, $1.00, $1.20, $1.25 per yard.

Among AMERICAN SUITINGS are new and desirable material with "chic" and style comparing favorably with those bearing the magic "imported"—25c., 35c. and 40c.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

MINOT'S DENTIFRICE.

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH,
PRESERVES THE GUMS,
SWEETENS THE BREATH,
BENEFITS THE THROAT.

SAFE AND AGREEABLE.

Everybody uses it.
Everybody praises it.

The Teeth.—Nothing ever discovered whitens the Teeth so quickly and safely as MINOT'S DENTIFRICE. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with splendid results, even where the teeth seem perfect in appearance.

It whitens and polishes
The enamel beautifully.

The Gums.—Soft and spongy gums interfere with the health by preventing the proper use of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. MINOT'S DENTIFRICE is a certain cure for unhealthy gums.

It hardens and preserves
The gums perfectly.

The Breath.—MINOT'S DENTIFRICE sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor which is so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth. Its action on the throat is peculiarly beneficial.

It sweetens the breath
And strengthens the throat.

Safe and Agreeable.—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the best known tonics for the mouth and gums. Whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel, and is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, pleasing to use and surprisingly low priced.

It is absolutely safe
Under all circumstances.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

feb9.1y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 25 a m
Altoona Accommodation	9 15 a m
Main Line Express	11 04 a m
Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation	8 14 a m
Pacific Express	8 37 a m
Way Passenger	2 36 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7 20, 10 20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4 05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11 30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12 15 and 6 05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2 40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8 05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9 35 a. m. and 5 25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

may2 20ly

NOTICE. To whom it may concern:

All persons holding orders on Washington township will hand or send a list of same to Wm. Brown, Township Clerk, giving number, date and amount for which order or judgment calls for on or before JUNE 10TH, 1894, or be forever debarred by said township.

By order of the Board of Auditors.

WM. BROWN, Township Clerk.

Lilly, Pa., May 18, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. O. Brown has filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county for the transfer of the license granted to B. F. Anderson in Cresson township which will be presented to the court for its consideration on MONDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1894.

J. C. DARBY, Clerk Q. S.

May 18, 1894.

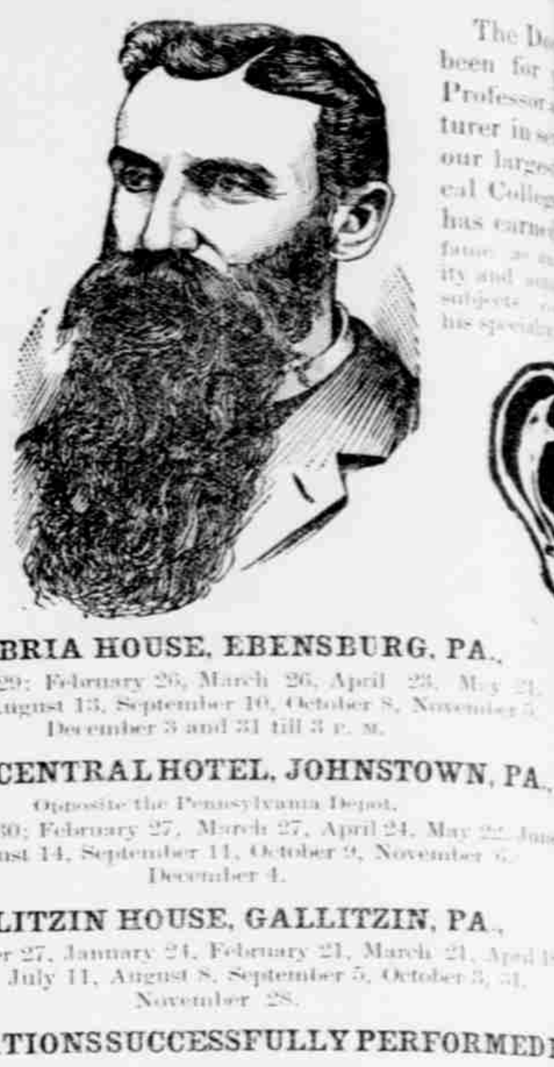
NOTICE is hereby given that Oliver J. Deemer has filed his petition for the transfer of the wholesale license granted to George Yeckley in the borough of Gallitzin in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county and that the same will be presented to the said Court for its consideration on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1894.

J. C. DARBY, Clerk Q. S.

May 18, 1894.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

DR. MORITZ SAL[M]



This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.





The Do[ctor has] been for [...] Professor [...] turer in s[...] our larges[t ...] cal Colleg[es ...] has earned [...] fame as a[...] ity and au[thor ...] subjects [...] his specialt[y ...]

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Mondays, January 1, 29; February 26, March 26, April 23, May 21, J[une ...] July 16, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 5, December 3 and 31 till 3 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Depot.

Tuesdays, January 2, 30; February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June [...] 17, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4.

GALLITZIN HOUSE, GALLITZIN, PA.,

Wednesdays, December 27, January 24, February 21, March 21, April 18, [...] June 13, July 11, August 8, September 5, October 3, 31, November 28.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY [...]

Six Physicians Did Not Do Her Stomach Any Good, But Dr. Salm Cured Her.

For five years I have suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and all the resulting ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., to such a bad degree that I did not care how soon I would die. In that time I was treated by six different doctors, but none of them did me any good. To the contrary, I grew worse and worse; to work was out of the question. I grew weaker and weaker on account of not being able to retain any kind of food on my stomach. I began treatment with Dr. Salm three months ago, and am now a different woman. I have never vomited once since the first treatment; and to to make a long story short, I can once more with a good deal of pleasure attend to my daily labors. MRS. MARY STEVENS.

Gallitzin, Pa.

On Account of Twenty Years' Continued Suffering and No Relief I Prayed to Die, but was Cured by Dr. Salm.

For twenty years I suffered the most excruciating tortures all on account of kidney trouble. The pain in my back was terrible, and many times when I stooped I did not know how to straighten up again. Often I had to go to bed for a week at a time, and in the end could not attend my regular labor any more. Gradually all the other organs became affected, my bladder became in such a condition that I did not care whether I lived or died; indeed I prayed for the latter often. The home doctor could not cure me, so I put myself under Dr. Salm's care, and I blessed the day that I did so, for to-day I am quite a different woman, willing and anxious to enjoy life once more. I feel splendidly and am confident that the doctor will cure me in the time he has set, and I have come to the conclusion that one should never give up hope as long as they can obtain the services of this wonderful physician. MRS. J. W. SHOOK.

Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa.

I Could Not Walk Straight Any More. Dr. Salm Cured Me After Eight Other Doctors Had Failed.

For the last twenty years I have suffered untold agonies with a pain in my back and over the region of the kidneys. I had to get up regularly every hour at night to pass water, the pain on these occasions being almost unbearable and almost bent me double, so that after a while I could not walk straight any more; even the movement of my limbs produced the most excruciating pains. Of course I became very much emaciated on account of having no appetite; to work was out of the question; eight doctors who treated me could not make out what was the matter, hence their medicines did not do me any good. Home medicines and [...] ed patent medicines had no effect [...] Salm has cured me, and although I [...] of age, I get along very well now and [...] more attend to my daily labor.

MRS. SOPHIA R[...]

Two Lick, Indiana county, Pa.

Inward Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm [...] Best Physicians in the County Ha[d Failed].

Our daughter Agnes has been ailing [with] inward trouble for over 2 years. [She was] miserable and fit for nothing. [...] cured by the best doctors [...] without success. That Dr. Salm [...] diagnosis at his first visit the [...] of the treatment have proven [...] more able to lend a helping hand [...] recommend the Doctor highly.

J. N. H[...]

Bellefonte, Pa.

Cross-Eye Operation Made Successfully [by Dr.] Salm.

Our little boy Clyde had [...] was two years of age. It left him [...] both eyes. Dr. Salm operated on [...] are now perfectly straight. The [...] en any chloroform, and the operation [...] less. BERT R[...]

Pine Glenn, Centre county, Pa.

A Case of Catarrh of Fifteen Years [...] Cured by Dr. Salm.

I have had a bad case of catarrh [...] It gradually effected all my [...] weaker daily, caught cold on the [...] and became miserable generally. [...] doctors to get rid of the disease, but [...] help me any. I took lots of patent [medicines] but might just as well have thrown [them] away. Since Dr. Salm treated me I [...] steadily, and am once more a man [...] thank the Doctor [...]

GEO. F. [...]

Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

After Twelve Years of Suffering Dr. Salm Cured Me of a Bad Case of Catarrh.

For the last twelve years I have ha[d a bad case] of catarrh, with all its attending [...] the last six years it bothered me a [...] hardly being without a cold, making [...] bly generally. I tried three different p[hysicians] but of no avail, and can assure it tak[es Dr.] Salm to cure catarrh, for I do not ha[ve it any] more, no scales form any more in my [...] tofore, and I must say that I consider [myself sat]isfied with the Doctor's treatment.

JONATHAN L[...]

Tannersville, Centre county, Pa.

Examination and consultation free to everybody.
Our Advertisement Will Appear Twice Before Each Visit.
Address all communications to Box 760.

TO THE

CASH BUYERS

OF

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

We Invite You

To visit our Dry Goods Store on Main Street, Gallitzin to inspect our Spring Line of

Dress Goods,

Wall Paper, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Underwear, Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings of all kinds, Hats, Shoes, Carpets, Ladies' Shirt Waists, Gentlemen's Outing Shirts, all of which for the next 60 days we are selling at a

Reduction of 20 Per Cent.

THOS. BRADLEY,

CHEAPEST CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

Cambria Freman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY: - - - - MAY 18, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Gotlieb Pfister, of Cresson, was in town on Monday.

J. A. Luther, Jr., of Carrolltown, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. John D. Lantzy, of Barr township, was in town on Tuesday.

H. J. Hoppel, of Barr township, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

Mr. Richard Nagle, of Spangler, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Tuesday.

Mr. John Bearer, of Susquehanna township, on Tuesday raised a fine new barn.

M. D. Kittell, Esq., has lately purchased a fine new bicycle of the latest type.

Mr. Frank O'Hara, of Munster township, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday.

Messrs. Fred Lambour and Harry Luther, of Nicktown, started for New York on Monday.

Miss Ann McDonald, of this place, who spent the winter in Baltimore, returned home on Monday.

Miss Lillian McCormick, of Ronceverte, W. Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jesse Eckenrode, of this place.

George Kurtz, of Summerhill, was [illegible] to jail on Wednesday to answer a charge of surety of the peace.

A little son of Geo. T. Fredericks, of this place, was severely scalded on Tuesday by the upsetting of a bucket of hot water.

A game of base ball between clubs from Ebensburg and South Fork will be played at Johnstown on Tuesday next for [illegible].

Mr. T. H. Heist and family arrived here on Wednesday and will take up their residence at Maple Park until the end of the summer season.

The public schools of Lewistown have been ordered closed for the present by the school board on account of small-pox, a case of which exists in the South ward.

Latrobe council has accepted the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's offer to use the stock yard as a park, providing it can be done without expense to the borough.

The Valentine Iron works at Bellefonte have banked their furnaces on account of the scarcity of coke, caused by the strike in the bituminous coal regions.

—The safe in the Blair House, Altoona, was blown open by burglars on Thursday night, and $150 in money belonging to boarders, and some valuable papers were stolen.

Justus P. Wilson, who was electrocuted at Auburn, New York, on Monday, for the murder of a detective at Syracuse in July last, was born in Hollidaysburg thirty years ago.

—On Tuesday the court appointed August Mcconnell, John F. Long and John D. Wentroth viewers to vacate a road leading from a point in Allegheny township to Daniel Carney's, in Cambria township.

—At Clearfield Thursday night the jury in the case of William McClelland, who killed a man named Danvers while in a compromising position with Mrs. McClelland, rendered a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

The commissioners have decided to erect three new iron bridges in the near future. One of them will be over the Susquehanna at Spangler, one over the Blacklick at Nantyglo, and the other at Elton, in Adams township.

—Nelson Hare was seriously injured at New Florence on Saturday. While working at the bottom of a well a bucketful of stone fell from the top, and, striking him on the head, so badly cut his skull that his recovery is doubtful.

—George Droly, a Somerset county farmer, was found dead, hanging in his granary, on Wednesday of last week. He was [illegible] years of age and was in comfortable circumstances financially. No reason is known for the rash act.

J. Harry Snyder, a car inspector in Altoona and for eighteen years an employe of the company there, was caught between two cars on Tuesday and crushed to death. The deceased was 36 years of age and leaves a wife but no children.

Secretary Edge, of the state board of agriculture, says apple trees have never been fuller of bloom than now. Reports have been received by him from various parts of the state indicating that the crops this year will be phenominally large.

The finest spar raft that went down the Susquehanna river from Clearfield county this year was run by A. C. Lansberry from his Burnside operations. Mr. Lansberry ran six rafts through to market that averaged 9,000 feet each.

The large barn belonging to Campbell Wagoner, who lives between Brushvalley and Heshbon, Indiana county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening of last week. The insurance is said to be $[illegible], and the loss a little more than that amount.

Mrs. Andrew Gray, of Carroll township, who for some time past has been mentally deranged, has become violent, and on Monday was brought to this place and incarcerated in the jail, where she will remain until she can be taken to Dixmont. She is the mother of five children.

After one of the hottest fights in the history of Indiana county, Judge Harry White was renominated for judge at the Republican primaries on Saturday. Returns from all the districts show that White had [illegible], Cunningham, 1,453, and Taylor, [illegible]. White's majority is 536.

—The statement that an order has been issued by the Postoffice department prohibiting the mailing of letters on postal cars is incorrect. The Postmaster General regards the matter of mailing letters on these cars as a great convenience to the public and there is no disposition to discontinue it.

George Messemer, a journeyman tailor employed by Frank Grazier, of Scottdale, has been missing since Thursday morning. His family is distracted over his absence. It has been learned that financial troubles were pressing heavily upon him and for several days he had been depressed in mind.

—The reports of the state board of agriculture to Secretary Edge lead to the inference that the area planted in potatoes in the state will this year far exceed that of any preceding year. The natural inference is that the market prices of this crop will, with a favorable season, be lower than ever before.

—John Shaffer, a bricklayer, of Huntingdon, aged 36 years, attempted suicide on Tuesday by cutting his throat with a razor. Doctors stitched the wound, which was a horrible one, but it is feared that he cannot recover. One year ago his brother Rudolph killed himself by firing a bullet into his brain.

The dwelling house of Moses Pierce in Reade township caught fire from a defective flue on Monday morning and had made such progress in the attic before its discovery that it was impossible to stay the flames, and the house with nearly all its contents was destroyed. There was an insurance of $[illegible] on the house and furniture.

—Thursday last was an unlucky day for some residents of West Newton, Westmoreland county. Winnie King, aged 13, was thrown from his bicycle and badly injured; Eddie Keck, aged 9, fell over an embankment and broke his left leg below the knee; Mrs. James Carothers, Sr., fell in her yard and broke several ribs.

—Robbers entered the store room and postoffice of R. McElroy, at Barree, Huntingdon county, one night recently, and took two boxes of chewing tobacco, a lot of cigars, smoking tobacco and coffee, and about $25 in cash. This is the eighteenth time Mr. McElroy has been robbed and presumably by some one familiar with the surroundings.

—The dwelling house occupied by Geo. Rayman, near Shanksville, Somerset county, was burned to the ground at noon Thursday of last week. Mrs. Rayman was preparing dinner for the family when the fire broke out. Nearly all the household effects were consumed by the flames. The building was valued at about $1,500, insured for $500.

—Andrew J. Dillon an old and respected citizen of Altoona and a former resident of this country, died at his home in Altoona on Sunday, in the 61st year of his age. The deceased was born in Adams county, October 18, 1833, and came with his parents to this county when about 10 years of age. He was a brother of Mr. Charles Dillon of St. Augustine.

—A message received in this place on Monday announced the death of Charles Ritter a former resident of Ebensburg. The message did not state the place of his death but that his remains would be interred at Catawissa, Pa., where he had friends residing. Mr. Ritter was about 35 years of age and had been living for some time in Alabama.

—A number of deputy sheriffs were called to Morrisdale last week to protect the property of R. B. Wigton & Sons, the well-known coal operators. The incendiaries destroyed an engine house, a blacksmith shop, an iron house used for storing tools, etc., and the dinkey engine round-house. The work is supposed to have been done by means of a slow fuse.—*Clearfield Republican.*

—In the event of the coal strike continuing a week longer, the blast furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company will be closed down for lack of fuel. The shut-down of of the furnaces will cause a cessation of operation in many of the departments of the Homestead steel works, and other iron and steel plants in the vicinity of Pittsburg will likewise have to close down for a lack of raw steel making material.

—In the United States court at Pittsburg, on Tuesday, Judge Acheson granted a preliminary order, restraining the strikers in the Connellsville coke region from assembling or interfering with the men at work at the plant of W. J. Rainey. The application for the restraining order was made on Saturday last, but the court deferred granting it so as to allow the defendants time to present their case. This they did not do and the order was granted.

—The borough authorities should either enforce the cow ordinance that they passed against the wishes of the people, repeal it, or resign. The people petitioned council to have the ordinance amended so that it would be acceptible, but the councilmen were above considering their wishes and preferred to let the obnoxious ordinance stand. The time for its enforcement is at hand and both the people and the cows are are treating council with contempt. Will they stand idle while the cows bawl at them on the streets?

—Those who desire to pass a pleasant and profitable hour, would do well to attend the select entertainment to be given next Saturday evening in the Parochial Hall, Loretto. The programme will comprise choice readings by Miss Grace Furey, the gifted elocutionist, of Altoona, also vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. W. W. and Miss Bertha McAteer, and by the young lady pupils of St. Aloysius' academy. The Amphion orchestra, a recent organization, will make its first public appearance on this occasion. To commence at 7:30 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

—The postoffice department at Washington has sent to all railway mail service employes circulars calling attention to the postal regulations requiring postal clerks to accept prepaid mail matter offered them at their cars and forward it to its destination. There was a rumor current that this privilege long enjoyed by the public was to be denied it, but this order comes from headquarters and will settle the matter for the present. Any postal clerk refusing to receive prepaid mail matter at his car is liable to be dismissed from the service unless special authority has been given him.

—A brief session of the Blair county court was held at Hollidaysburg last Friday. Hon. A. V. Barker, of this place, presiding. The case of Frederick Jaekel vs. Israel C. Caldwell came up before the court on the motion of the defendant for a new trial. It will be remembered that a jury at the March court rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Jaekel for $8,500 and interest, in compensation for his professional services in bringing Caldwell's Cambria county lands into market. Ex-Judge A. S. Landis and H. M. Baldridge, Esq., enlarged upon the reasons why a new trial should be granted. Oliver H. Hewit, Esq., asked the court not to disturb the verdict of the jury. His honor reserved his decision.

A Wilmore Girl Shoots Herself

Miss Lena Roberts, whose home is at Wilmore, in this county, but who has been living at Derry, Westmoreland county, for the past three years as a domestic, shot herself on Friday evening, perhaps fatally.

On Friday evening she and a young man named McGovern, who is a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad and is also from Wilmore, took a walk, and on their return, separated in an unpleasant mood. After McGovern had departed, Miss Robberts sent Foster Campbell after McGovern to bring him back.

Just as Campbell and McGovern were entering the house a pistol shot was heard and on going in they found Miss Roberts lying on the floor with blood streaming from her side. A physician was summoned who probed for the ball but it could not be located and her condition is critical.

Miss Roberts claims that the shooting was accidental; that when Campbell started for McGovern she procured the revolver, which belonged to Mr. Campbell, for the purpose of exacting a promise from McGovern in Campbell's presence, and that while trying to secrete the weapon it was discharged. Miss Roberts is about 20 years of age.

Bedford and Blair County Railroad Commenced.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday says: "The Bedford and Blair County railroad, running from Cessna to Brooks' Mills, a distance of twenty-three miles, with a branch of eighteen miles into Somerset county, has been purchased by the three new coal companies, of which George B. Oriady, of Huntingdon, is president, and $12,000 paid on the purchase. This line is graded between Cessna and Brooks' Mills. A contract has been let for the building of the line and work has already been commenced. Friendly traffic arrangements will be made with the 'Pennsy.' The new road will open up one of the finest agricultural districts in the state, and, with the branch extending into the lumber and coal fields of Somerset county, its success seems assured."

Gillespie Appeals.

The case of James M. Gillespie, of Upper Yoder township, whose saloon license was revoked by Judge Barker on Monday, will be caried to the supreme court.

When the license court met in February a remonstance was presented against Mr. Gillespie's petition, but it was so feeble that Judge Barker at the March term granted the license. Subsequently a communication was received by the judge from Albert Ream, setting forth that the applicant had sold liquor to minors, and swearing to the statements made.

Thereupon a rule was granted to show cause why the license should not be revoked. Many witnesses were examined, some of whom testified that during Gillespie's first year as landlord (1892) he had sold liquor to minors; Albert Ream was the only witness who swore that miners purchased liquor at Gillespie's place in 1893, and his testimony was shattered by that of fourteen persons who swore that they would not believe him on oath.

The testimony was submitted to Judge Barker several weeks age, and on Monday he gave his decision revoking the license.

In appealing from this decision to the supreme court Gillespie questions the authority of a judge to revoke a license on account of violations under a license granted two years before. The testimony of Ream is not considered of being of any account because so many witnesses testified that he was unworthy of belief. Another question that Mr. Gillespie wants decided is, can a judge grant a conditional license? That is, a license may be revoked because of violations under a previous license.

The necessary papers in this appeal were filed with the proper officials on Tuesday. The supreme court will meet in Pittsburg in October, at which time it is expected the case will come up. Meantime Mr. Gillespie is doing business at the old stand in Upper Yoder township.

It is understood that this is the first license case ever carried to the supreme court from Cambria county.

Mr. Gillespie, beside paying the regular license fee of $100 and the attorney's fee for presentation, has been assessed with so much by way of extra lawyers' bills and expenses of the hearing that it has cost him about $1,000 to push the case thus far.

The friends of Mr. Gillespie say that his troubles have been caused by Johnstown parties who for business reasons want another landlord at his place.—*Johnstown Herald.*

Court Proceedings.

At argument court last week the following cases were disposed of:

Doran vs. Piper. Motion for a new trial. Refused.

McAleer vs. Harbisen. Motion to take off non-suit. Refused.

Joseph Eichenlaub, guardian of minor children of Shanon Sutor, vs. A. B. Marts. Motion to compel the defendant to vacate the position of trustee. Court direct the defendant to give bond in the sum of $1,000 for the faithful fulfillment of the trust before the first Monday in June.

Commonwealth vs. Martin Sanders. Continued.

SPECIAL COURT.

Borough of Gallitzin vs. James. Judgment for the defendant.

F. P. Martin vs. John Coad. Petition to open judgment. Petition granted and petitioner admitted to defense.

Commonwealth vs. Altemus. Rule discharged.

Pheilor & Co. vs. Rebecca Simon. Certiorari. Proceedings before justice sustained.

Exceptions filed in the case of the estate of David Mills were overruled.

The license of James M. Gillespie, of Roxbury, was refused.

The applications of John F. Biter and Peter Seymore, of Portage, for license were refused.

The motion of J. J. Hauk, of Carrolltown, for a new trial was refused. His license was also revoked.

The application of Yost Hochstein, of Upper Yoder township, for license was refused.

Henry McAnulty was appointed constable of Barnesboro, and S. E. Jones was appointed constable of Patton.

Mrs. Ada J. Felt vs. Stephen Stutzman. Jury find for plaintiff.

J. K. McKee & Co. vs. Henry J. Easly. Verdict for defendant.

L. Strause & Co. vs. R. J. Plunket. Jury find for plaintiffs $136.52.

Obituary.

ROSS—Died at his home in Ebensburg on Wednesday, May 16th, 1894, James M. Ross, in the 56th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Allegheny county but came to this county with his parents when quite young, his father, the late John Ross, being one of the early settlers of Blacklick township. During the late war the deceased enlisted in Company G, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served nearly four years. He is survived by a widow and five children. He is also survived by one brother—John B. Ross, of Reynoldsville, Pa., and by three sisters—Mrs. Eliza J. Evans, of Ebensburg, and Mrs. Edith M. Reyer and Miss Nancy J. Ross, both of Strongstown. The interment will take place in Lloyd's cemetery on Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M., with Capt. John M. Jones Post G. A. R. conducting the ceremonies.

Closing of the Public Schools.

The closing exercises of the Ebensburg public schools were held in the school hall on Friday evening and attended by a large and appreciative audience. The program was as follows:

Music, Lovell Barker; recitation, "Emily Geiger's Ride," Blanche Gant; umbrella drill, pupils of room No. 2; recitation "Revolutionary Rising," Carl Dick; vocal solo, "Only a Tangle of Golden Curls," Louie McNamara; dude drill, pupils of rooms Nos. 2 and 3; class exercises, "The States," girls of rooms Nos. 4 and 5; recitation, "The Coast Survey," Eddie Jones; patriotic march, girls of rooms Nos. 2 and 3; instrumental duet, Blanche and Carl McKenrick; recitation, "The Orphan's Prayer," Jennie Evans; "May Queen" march, pupils of rooms Nos. 4 and 5; music, Ada Jones.

Horrible Story of Poverty.

A horrible story of poverty, death and neglect comes from Bigler township:

George Merrimen, the husband, is in the county jail, charged with stealing, as he alleges, to keep his wife and five children from starving. On Thursday night last the wife, residing in a hut with four children, was alone and gave birth to a child. Mother and child were found dead at 10 o'clock on Friday morning after information had been made by the little children who were ignorant of the cause of their mother's death. The details of the case are horrible, but in the absence of reliable information as to all the facts, further comment is withheld at this time.—*Clearfield Raftsman's Journal.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, May 17, 1894:

Charles F. Studt and Lizzie Mills, Lilly.

Thomas B. Salkeld and Margaret Troxell, South Fork.

Thomas Bartle and Blanche Hess, Coopersdale.

Peter Maurer and Elizabeth M. A. Black, Johnstown.

Franklin Peter Woodside, Garman's Mills, and Martha Rebecca Keith, Barr township.

Real Estate Transfers.

George Conrad et ux. to Anthony L. Williams, Richland township; consideration, $4,426.

Anthony L. Williams to Robert H. Sayre et al., trustees, Richland township, $4,426.

Wm. A. Rose to Ann Katharine Rose, Adams township, 150.

John C. Martin et ux. to Charles Jones, Portage, $300.

Heny Fox et ux. to C. E. & E. T. Little, Carroll township.

James P. Green guardian, to city of Johnstown $96.

James Dinan, guardian, to City of Johnstown, $96.

Albert L. Johnson et ux. to S. H. Cauffiel, Johnstown, $450.

Susan Roberts et al. to Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company, Cambria township, $1.

Jas. E. Fitzpatrick et al. to city of Johnstown, Johnstown, $482.

M. R. B. Creery et ux. to M. D. Bearer, Ebensburg, $1.

W. H. Piper et al. to Thomas Leap, Washington township, $05.

James A. Wilson et ux. to Joel H. Dixon, Jr. Patton, $500.

Thomas B. Leap et ux. to Mary Hoover, Washington township, $1.

Edward P. Bender et ux. to Edward Farabaugh, Patton, $110.

Edward P. Bender et ux. to Sebastian Farabaugh, Patton, $100.

Presbyterian congregation of Ebensburg to George L. Fredericks, Ebensburg, $1,700.

Bridget T. Gray et al. to Francis X. Gahner, Jr., Hastings, $400.

John Bowden et ux. to Ralph Byron, Johnstown $400.

John Monahan et ux. to James Kingston, Gallitzin, $100.

Alice L. Hurd et vir to S. P. Harbison et al., Reade township, $700.

John B. Murphy et ux. to Jacob D. Berkey, Adams township, $200.

Executors of R. L. Johnston to Barbara Weimer, Cambria township, $250.

John J. Dietrich et ux. to Joseph Desvideaux, Elder township, $55.

Charles Anna to Andrew Peterson, Patton, $100

John J. Dietrich et ux. to Lucien Ferrier, Carroll township, $50.

Charles Anna to George Tempo, Patton, $125.

Owen Robert Kinney et ux. to C. J. Schnable, Dale, $650.

Joseph Croyle et ux. to Martin L. Varner et al. Croyle township, $200.

Martin L. Varner et al. to Enoch Hand, Croyle township, $200.

Francis H. Price to Martin Leap, Sr., Washington township, $146.

Mary Eldgidge to Charles H. Suppes, Johnstown, $1.

That Single Tax Idea.

CARROLLTOWN, Pa., May 17, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN:—Under the above heading appeared a communication in your issue of May 11th, signed J. M., supposed to be intended as a reply to mine of the week before.

"Without desiring to enter into a controversy," he proceeds to indulge in a little personality. I fail, however, to see what the "conjecture" that I "own a farm near Carrolltown" or that I follow the occupation of a pedagogue" has to do with the subject in hand; the condition of the laboring classes.

But he wishes to make a little illustration for my benefit, of course its so much easier to make little illustrations than argumnets. Let us look at his illustration for a moment.

He assumes that the opening of a mine or the starting of a manufacturing works on the land adjoining my supposed farm will greatly enhance its value, which is of course true not only of mine but of all the land in the vicinity, on account of the demand for it caused by the presence of population attracted by these works.

Values of this kind are made as welcome as a cat would make a mouse. It is of course natural for human selfishness to take advantage of this increase in land values for private enrichment no matter what the injury to the general welfare. But on the other hand what could be more just than to tax this value which comes from the presence and growth of population for public purposes, instead of taxing the products of labor.

Further on he refers to the man who started works or opened a mine, a "monopolist who brought all the trouble about." If he is a monopolist he is such, not because he did these things, but in quite another way in which he is encouraged by our present systems of taxation both direct and indirect.

In fact my friend J. M's illustration illustrates nothing so well as the fact that he does not understand the single tax theory. I would advise him to read it up.

As to the un-American doctrines of Henry George, etc. Is it un-Ameican that all men have an equal inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, or that the producer is entitled to his product or that a system that condemns willing workers to idleness and starvation amidst exhaustless resources must evidently be wrong or that it is better to give people an opportunity to work than to feed them in the soup-house? I think it is brother J. M. who should hire somebody to kick him for not posting himself on so important a subject before he tries to put it down with an ill-fitting illustration and a contemptuous sneer.

J. F.

Shade Tree Bounty.

It is not generally known among the farmers of this state that there is a bounty offered taxpayers for the planting and culivation of shade trees along the public highways. The law was passed in 1879, and says: "Any person liable to road tax who shall transplant to the side of the public highway on his own premises any fruit, shade trees or forest trees of suitable size, shall be allowed by the supervisor of roads, where roads run through or adjoin cultivated land, in abatement of his road tax, $1 for every four trees set out; but no row of elms shall be placed nearer than 70 feet, no row of maples or other forest trees nearer than 50 feet, except locusts which may be 30 feet apart, and no alowance shall be made unless such trees shall have been set out the year previous to the demand for such abatement of tax, and are living and well protected from animals at the time of such demand." No person shall be allowed an abatement on his highway tax, more than one-quarter of his annual highway tax, and any person who shall cut down, kill or injure any tree, shall pay to the supervisor of roads 30 cents for each tree.

Fire Near Lloydsville.

On Sunday afternoon fire broke out on the line of the P. & N. W. railroad near Lloydsville and soon traveled to a number of houses owned by the company.

Nine houses and a number of stables were burned to the ground in a short space of time. The fire is now confined to the timber and there is but little prospect of getting it under control until there is a shower of rain.

The tool house belonging to the railroad was also burned and for a time several hundred freight cars that were standing on the siding were threatened with destruction but on account of the low wind prevailing, escaped.

The World's Fair Rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Ebensburg, May 14, 1894.

My dear friends:—I have been suffering with la grippe in my head for the last several weeks. I tried almost everything. I heard of some remedy a gentleman has in New York. I sent for it and used the remedy all last week. I am not any better now than when I commenced to use the remedy. I had another attack of the grippe on yesterday a week since. I have have a little of it every day. I will show anyone that buys me out how to prepare the Liquid Electricity for use. It cured me of pneumonia and pleurisy when nothing else would. I have sold nine bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla within a few weeks. I believe it to be a good spring remedy. This is the time to purify your blood before the hot weather comes. I have a spring remedy for rheumatism, the Cactus Blood Cure. I have had rheumatism for a short time and am going to use this remedy. Anyone who will buy my medicines I will assist all I can. I have a medicine for weak nerves. You might suspect my nerves were very weak. My nerves were always strong before. I would like to dispose of all my medicine. There are little towns springing up which should have a small drug store. It would save people having to run for a doctor many a time. I hope they will take warning by this and start up. It would save them many a dollar. I have some books I will give them. Take my advice. It will save you many a dollar.

Respectfully,
MRS. M. SHOEMAKER,
Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG, PA., APRIL 2, 1894—I have made arrangements with Professors Gibson and Biter, who will conduct the normal school this summer in Ebensburg, to give instructions in **Typewriting** and **Stenography** at reasonable rates. Students who wish to take up this course should write me at once for particulars. Students who desire to do so, can commence at any time from this date.
JENNIE CRAVER.
mch30

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in May, $1,000.00.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. THOS. DAVIS, President.

FURS. George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE

First National Bank
OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
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S. L. REED. MATTHIOT READE.

REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [14 28 93]

KITTELL & LITTLE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. eh7-'90

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

TRIAL LIST.

June Term, 1864.

C. V. Burke & Co. et al. vs Mead et al.
Hughes vs. Martin.
Schoonover vs Dean.
Ehlers vs. Rhode
Reese vs. Richards.
Shoemaker vs. Good.
Blair vs. same.
Love, Sunshine & Uhl vs. Willet & Herrington
Dunl Suppy Co. vs. Keith.
C. H. Howell & Co. vs Bantley & Fronheiser.
Noel vs Gettings et al.
DeGraw vs. Shoemaker et al.
Spenger vs. Johnstown City.
Tonkin vs Lamer (ter. ten.)
King vs. Wissinger.
Heslop vs. Bantley.
Weyant vs Shumaker et al.
Cresswell vs. T. & T. Co.
Glass vs. Latner.
Maneval v. Iron City M. F. Insurance Co.
Edwards vs. German F. Insurance Co.
Miller et al. vs. Johnstown Pass. Railroad Co.
Barnes vs. Arherolt.
Brockhart vs. same.
Walker vs. same.

JAS. C. DARBY.
Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, May 11, 1894.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Petroleum Carried on Margin.

HENRY SPROUL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh,

Members of the
New York Stock Exchange,
Philadelphia Stock Exchange,
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange,
And Chicago Board of Trade.

Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight through the Clearing House.
feb9 3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Catharine Durbin, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Catharine Durbin, late of the township of Munster, in Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to me by the Register of Wills of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ITEL,
Portage, Pa., April 27, 1894. Executor.

DR. BUCK,
SURGEON and SPECIALIST.

Treatment of all Chronic Afflictions, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.
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ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!

The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes............5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash............5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns............8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 7 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for......5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at....8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors............20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at............10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.

Men's suits in sack only for............$3.50
Better suits in any cut from........$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from........$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from........75c. up
Children's knee pants for............15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for............65c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for............90c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only............19c
Curtain poles complete for............20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only............$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress............$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles............75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.
AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8............50c
Infants' shoes from............25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace............$1.25—are worth $2.00

A solid leather working shoe for wear, no shoddy............90c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan

Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo

Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE **A LEADER** on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for **$3.25.**

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than **$6.00.**

Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.

Yours,

H. ORTH,
THE LEADER

Assignee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Assigned Estate of John Brown.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premiseses in the BOROUGH OF SUMMERHILL, Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1894,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

And from time to time thereafter, all the following described real estate, which has been assigned to the undersigned by John Brown and wife:

Description of Properties.

No. 1.—Mill property, consisting of four lots in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad and corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence 67 degrees east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown, thence south 67 degrees east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown, thence south 70 degrees east 150 feet to a post corner of lot now or late of Conrad Myer, thence south 20¼ degrees west 200 feet to a point corner of lot of John T. Long, thence north 69 degrees east by lots of John T. Long, Dr. Hendricks and Wallace Plummer 126 feet to corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence by said lot north 23 degrees east 88 feet to a post, thence by said lot again north 31 degrees west 102 feet to place of beginning, containing in all 102 perches more or less.

No. 2.—Green House and lot, situate on Main street, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded on the northerly side by Main street, on easterly side by lot of John Griffith, on the south by an alley, and on the westerly side by lot of James D. Plummer, having thereon erected a two story Frame Dwelling, and also other Dwelling.

No. 3.—Residence and Store Room, lot situate at the corner of Main street and Pennsylvania railroad, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner mentioned, thence westward along the Pennsylvania railroad 20 perches to a post, corner of land now or late of George B. Wike, thence by by said lands 7 perches to a post, thence eastward by other land of John Brown 8 perches to a post in line of said road, thence southward along said road 6.2 perches to the place of beginning, having thereon a large Frame Dwelling and Store Room.

No. 4.—Union Hall lot, situate in the borough of Summerhill, corner of Main street and Jackson road, bounded on the easterly side by Main street, on the southerly side by other lot (No. 3) of John Brown on westerly side by lot of John D. Wentroth, and on the northerly side by Jackson road, having thereon erected a large three story building, known as Union Hall, and a one and one half-story Plank Dwelling.

No. 5.—One half interest in piece or parcel of land situate in Croyle township, known as William Pringle tract, adjoining lands of Griffith, Brown & Stineman, J. C. Scott & Sons, Frank Kurtz, the Butler tract, and others, containing 24 acres, 12 perches.

No. 6.—One half interest in the Coal and other Minerals of 28 acres, and the surface of 7 acres, more or less, of the same piece of ground all known as the William Butler tract, situate in Croyle township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Pringle, William Murray et al.

No. 7.—One third interest in William Murray tract of land in Croyle township and borough of Summerhill, bounded by Pennsylvania railroad, Cambria Iron Company, J. C. Scott & Sons, P. M. & J. Brown et al., and containing 99 acres, 36 perches, and allowances.

No. 8.—Lot in borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post 16 feet south of line of Pennsylvania railroad, thence south 70 degrees west 4 perches to a post, thence by line of land now or late of P. S. Croyle south 1 degree west 8½ perches to a post, thence by line of land of C. . . Dimond north 82 degrees, east 4 perches to a post on line of Summerhill graveyard, thence by said line north 1 degree east 9½ perches to place of beginning, containing 76 perches and having thereon erected a small Frame House, untenanted.

No. 9.—Interest of Assignor in a tract of land at Mineral Point, in East Taylor township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock near Salt Lick creek, thence through land of Cambria Iron Company south 38¼ degrees east 20.36 perches to a cucumber, thence south 21¾ degrees west 11.64 perches to a hemlock; thence south 5 degrees east 28.54 perches to a post, thence south 49½ degrees west 17.73 perches to a post near Conemaugh river, thence parallel with said river north 44½ degrees west 18.6 perches to a post, thence north 40 degrees west 14.1 perches to a sugar, thence following the direction of Salt Lick creek north 8 degrees, west 13.1 perches to a white birch, thence 24½ degrees east 10.4 perches to a beech, thence north 67½ degrees east 5.7 perches to a white birch, thence north 38¼ degrees, east 6.3 perches to a white oak, and thence north 42¾ degrees east 18.9 perches to place of beginning, containing 10 acres and 24 perches, and having thereon erected one double and four single Frame Tenement Houses and one small Store Room.

Will be sold in sections or as a whole, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down, one half when the sale is confirmed by the Court, and the remainder in six months from the date date of confirmation: deferred payments to be be secured by judgment note or mortgage, with interest, at the option of the Assignee.

J. B. GREEN,
Assignee of John Brown and wife.
March 30, 1894.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

CLOTHING CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,
C. A. SHARBAUGH,
Carrolltown.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to **QUINN'S,** Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

Executor's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE!

THE undersigned executor of Mary Ann Cooper, late of the borough of Chest Springs, county of Cambria, Pennsylvania, deceased, by virtue of the power and authority vested in him by the last will and testament of said deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1894,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Chest Springs, county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, fronting 60 feet on Columbia street and extending said width 120 feet to an alley, having an alley on the southwest and lot of Mrs Sophia Hurd on the northeast, and having thereon erected a two-story

Frame House

and FRAME STABLE and other OUTBUILDINGS.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-half of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of deed, and the remainder in six months, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage or judgment note of purchaser. The purchaser may have the privilege of paying the whole of the purchase money in cash

PETER M'KENZIE,
Executor of Mary Ann Cooper, deceased.
Chest Springs, Pa., April 20, 1894.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.

H. B. NOEL,
JOHN EBRE,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. M'MULLEN,
HUGH M'NEELIS.

Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

HONEST GOODS FOR HONEST MONEY.



On receipt of **$2.00,** Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter, we send to any part of the U. S. one pair of our **Ladies' Celebrated Bright Dongola Kid Boots,** equal to the best $3.00 shoe in the world. Being our own make, we guarantee fit, style, and wear. If not satisfactory, [illegible] and money will be refunded or another pair sent. [illegible] Lace, Opera or Common Sense Toe, Plain Toe or Patent Leather Tip. Sizes, 2 to 8, in half sizes. Widths, B, C, D, E, and EE. In ordering send size, width, and style. Liberty Shoes have no Equal. We Deliver Free.

LIBERTY SHOE CO.,
[illegible] Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Send for Catalogue.

BEST $3. SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR $2.

Several of our best customers are well-known Ebensburg people. They can and will recommend Liberty Shoes because they have worn them. We want to sell more. Write to-day for our catalogue and the names of those in your town to whom we refer.
feb2 6m

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., on **Monday, June 4th, A. D. 1894,** at 10 o'clock A. M., under the Corporation Act of April 29, 1894, and the several supplements thereto, by P. J. Dietrich, Joseph A. Gray, Isidore J. Farabaugh, Wm. O. Schroth, and Andrew Eckenrode for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "GESANGVEREIN OF THE BOROUGH OF CARROLLTOWN, PA.," the object of which is the promotion and cultivation of the German language, art of music and song, for social intercourse of its members and their families, and for these purposes to have and enjoy all the rights and privileges conferred by the said act and its supplements.

T. E. SCANLAN,
May 11, 1894. Solicitor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE, 1894, unless cause be shown to the contrary:

First account of John Hawksworth, assignee of Homer S. Cusic.

J. C. DARBY,
May 11, 1894. Prothonotary.

GOTHAM'S MENDICANTS.

How the Beggars of New York City Ply Their Arts.

An Industry That Is Imported by Those Who Engage in It—Americans Not Successful Alms-getters.

The comradeship of beggars, to which all writers on the subject of the netherside of life in the big metropolis of New York delight to refer, does not manifest itself at courts or police stations, for no individual arrested for mendicancy in New York for a very long time has described himself as a beggar when arraigned or arrested. There are about fifteen hundred professional beggars in New York. Begging as a fine art or fixed science is not an American institution. Americans do not make good beggars, if such an expression may be used to describe ability in alms-getting.

Begging, says the New York Sun, is a foreign industry, temporarily transported so far as this city is concerned. There is one peculiar thing about it which does not find its way usually into the columns of newspapers. The professional beggars of New York belong in groups, divided by questions of nationality. There is the Italian group, the Spanish group, the Danish group, the French group, the Russian group, the Polish group, the Scottish group, the Swedish group, the Greek group, and so on. Each of these groups has a certain place of rendezvous, and the way they operate is about as follows: If a prominent Italian comes to the United States on a visit and the newspaper chronicle his movements, it is not long before he is beset by Italian mendicants who claim to be temporarily embarrassed, and to have heard from abroad of his liberality and benevolence. A French tourist has the same experience from his compatriots, and so it is all through the list.

The professional beggars are close readers of obituary notices, and when a man of prominence in the foreign colony dies his family is pestered with importunities by beggars from that country. Not very long ago a well-known New York merchant died, and his obituary notice contained the information that he had been born in a certain town of Holland. As soon as the Dutch group of beggars got hold of this fact they overran the members of his family with claims for charity and assistance. All professional beggars in New York read the published newspaper accounts of accidents of an unusual character, and when some member of a family has met his death in a peculiar manner they profess to members of the family to have suffered from a similar affliction, and hope to stimulate their generosity.

These mendicants go about their work of alms-getting systematically. One group does not interfere with another. Facts learned by one member of a group are at the earliest opportunity communicated to the others, and thus, almost automatically, these beggars descend from all parts of the city on a common object of attack. They evade the provisions of the law regarding mendicancy by prosecuting their demands within doors, and not on the streets. They are careful about this, for the distinction which many persons would not observe is a vital one in law.

The great majority of New York professional beggars are intemperate, and the larger amount of what may be described as their earnings is expended in drink. This fact does not comport very well with their known system and precision in securing victims for attack, but it can be easily explained when it is stated that the best organized group of foreign-born mendicants come from countries where drinking is general, but intoxication is rare. The United Charities organization has about driven out from the field of activity the English-speaking beggars, as a class, in New York, but the foreign-born beggars survive in unimpaired numbers, and seem to flourish, despite the hard times.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

The Electrical Street Railway Reporter is the name of a new electrical publication which is issued from New York. It is a monthly publication.

Policemen in uniform and the public generally are permitted to use the telephone pay stations in New York city free of charge to call an ambulance or a physician in case of an accident on the street.

It is announced that an international exhibition of fine arts and electricity is to be held in Rome, Italy, from September 20, 1895, to June 30, 1896. Applications for space should be made to the executive committee before November 30 next.

Following on the success attending the recent trials of the Heilmann electric locomotive in France, comes the news that M. Heilmann is designing a still more powerful electric locomotive. The peculiarity of this form of electric locomotive is that the machine makes its electric power from steam power as it goes along.

Telephonic communication already exists between Belfast, Ireland and Glasgow, Scotland, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. A trunk line is now approaching completion between Dublin and Belfast, a distance of one hundred and five miles. When completed, communication between Dublin and Glasgow will be possible.

TREES AND PLANTS.

The skin of the cactus is air-tight, a marvelous provision of nature to enable these plants to live in a soil where moisture is scarce and under a sun that would speedily dry up every drop of moisture they contain.

The vitality of seeds is a constant source of astonishment to naturalists. A pine forest when cleared away is often followed by a dense growth of oaks or birches, but where the seed comes from is conjectural.

Grains of wheat found in Egyptian mummy cases have been known to germinate after lying dormant for 3,000 years. The plant they produced is almost identical with the wheat grown in Egypt at the present time.

Madagascar has a palm called the "Traveler's Tree." The footstalks of its leaves clasp round the trunk, and are filled with water, which flows out readily when the stalk is pierced with a knife. Each receptacle yields from a pint to a gallon.

Many plants are sensitive to other influences than light. Some will close their leaves on being carried in a cart. The jolting seems to disturb their equanimity, though after a time they become apparently unconscious of and insensible to it.

—Visitor—"Is your son taking a very thorough course in college?" Fond Mother—"Indeed he is. The poor fellow is really too conscientious. This is his fourth year in the freshman class, and they tell me there is a great deal that he can learn yet."

—"You might let the baby have one cow's milk to drink every day," said the doctor. "Very well, if you say so, doctor," said the perplexed young mother, "but I really don't see how he is going to hold it all."



A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Non-pull-out is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.

Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

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All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS of either sex, any age, in any part of the country at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

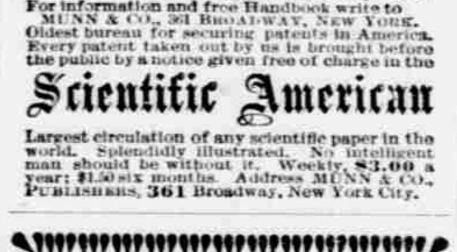
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FREE $10.00 worth of lovely Music for Forty Cents, consisting of 100 pages full size Sheet Music of the latest, brightest, liveliest and most popular selections, both vocal and instrumental, gotten up in the most elegant manner, including four large size Portraits. CARMENCITA, the Spanish Dancer, PADEREWSKI, the Great Pianist, ADELINA PATTI and MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO. Broadway Theatre Bldg., New York City. CANVASSERS WANTED.

Steel Picket Fence. CHEAPER THAN WOOD



The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. [This is not a netting] can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture Heavy Iron Fencing, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK. TAYLOR & DEAN, 201, 203 & 205 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Do you NEED GLASSES? EYES EXAMINED FREE. Spectacles perfectly fitted and guaranteed for 2 years. Artificial eyes inserted. J. DIAMOND, Optician, Estab'd. 1861. 22 Sixth St., PITTSBURG, PA.

RICH FIELD FOR EXPLORERS.

The Ruins of Two Great Prehistoric Cities Found in Central Asia.

In central and eastern Asia there lies an unexplored region full of interest, and to the archaeologist especially, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. A great traveler and clever writer, the Russian Gen. Prjevalsky, speaking of the oasis of Tchertchen, situated in the great table lands hemmed in by the there unbroken wall of the Himalayas, says that close to it are the ruins of two great cities, the oldest of which, according to local tradition, was destroyed three thousand years ago, and the other by the Mongolians in the tenth century of our era. The emplacement of the two cities is now covered, owing to the shifting sands and desert winds, with strange and heterogeneous relics, broken china, kitchen utensils and human bones. The natives often find copper and gold coins, ingots, diamonds and turquoises, and, what is most remarkable, broken glass. Coffins of some undecaying wood or material are there also, within which beautifully preserved embalmed bodies are found. The male mummies are all enormously tall, powerfully built men, with long, wavy hair. A vault was found with twelve dead men sitting in it. Another time in a seperate coffin a young girl was found by us. Her eyes were closed with golden disks and the jaws held firm by a golden circlet running from under the chin across the top of the head. Clad in a narrow woolen garment, her bosom was covered with golden stars, her feet being left naked. To this the lecturer adds that all along the way on the River Tchertchen they heard legends about twenty-three towns buried years ago by the sands of the desert. The same tradition exists on the Lob-nor and in the oasis of Kerva.

Mme. Blavatsky, who was in the earlier part of her life a great and indefatigable traveler, covering more ground in a given time than is usually accomplished by even those of the sterner and more enduring sex, bears witness also to those ancient ruins, which she openly avers are prehistoric: the pages of her works also make frequent reference to other ruins of ancient character scattered throughout the desert regions of Central Asia. She hints, too, at buried crypts and underground vaults in the desert of Gobi, in particular, in which are stored many of the preserved records of the ages. However this may be, the ruins described are certainly in place awaiting the organized efforts of science to recover for the world a long-forgotten page in the history of the peoples of the globe. Or, as in the case of Troy, private enterprise may step in and, continuing the investigations begun by the Russian traveler, read this riddle of a bygone civilization aright.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.

Statistics Show That People Are Addressing Mail Matter More Carefully.

The number of pieces of dead mail matter received at the dead letter office during the fiscal year 1895 was 7,131,027, an increase over the receipts of the previous year of 339,847 pieces, or a little more than five per cent. This increase of undelivered matter, according to the Albany Press, is less than the per cent. of increase of matter mailed, as shown by the statistics of other branches of the postal service, and would seem to indicate more care on the part of the people in addressing their letters as well as increased vigilance on the part of postmasters to secure proper delivery.

The number of pieces treated in the dead-letter office, including those on hand from the previous year, was 7,330,038. These were classified as follows: Five million four hundred and eight thousand nine hundred and forty-five were ordinary unclaimed letters, 204,445 were addressed to persons in the care of hotels, 218,180 were mailed to foreign countries and returned by the various postal administrations as undeliverable, 50,941 were addressed to initials or fictitious persons and 7,106 were domestic registered letters. There were 633,957 pieces of mail matter of foreign origin and 182,050 were ordinary letters without inclosures, having been once returned by the dead letter office to addresses contained therein, and, failing of delivery, were again sent to the dead letter office for final disposition.

The number of letters classed as unmailable comprise 1,144, containing articles which were not transmissible in the mails; 93,234 were either entirely unpaid or paid less than one full rate, and could not, therefore, be forwarded; 400,832 were either deficient or addressed to places not post offices or to post offices which had no existence in the state named, and were classed under the general head of "misdirected;" 35,918 were without any address whatever, and 2,040 were classed as "miscellaneous." There were also received 83,346 unclaimed and unmailable parcels of third and fourth-class matter.

DREW THE LINE AT DUKES.

A Madman Who Gave Just Enough Latitude to His Intended Victim's Prayer.

A story is told by the Million of a railway traveler who had the misfortune to find himself alone in a compartment with a lunatic, the train not being timed to stop for a couple of hours, and no means existing for communication with the guard. The lunatic appeared to be a sensible man enough when the train started, but soon betrayed his mental aberration by complaining that the carriage was "too heavy," and attempting to lighten it by casting all the loose packages out of the window. Having cleared the compartment, he announced to his alarmed companion that he must follow his baggage. A struggle with a man endowed with maniacal strength would have been a hopeless affair, so the proposed victim temporized. He asked to be allowed to say a prayer, to which the lunatic readily agreed.

"I wish to pray for others besides myself," says the traveler. "I cannot omit the royal family."

Permission gained, the traveler prayed aloud for every royal personage he could think of, however remotely connected with the British dynasty; but time was waning, and even the "Almanach de Gotha" has an end.

"You really must go out now," said the madman, as the breathless speaker paused with a last despairing effort to recall another name; "you have prayed for every one of them."

"But we have forgotten the house of peers!" cried the victim, with fresh hope; "you cannot insist on leaving them out altogether. At least, let me pray for the dukes."

"Only for the dukes, then," said the madman, reluctantly.

But this delay saved the traveler, for before this final beadroll was exhausted the train had reached the station and he could call for assistance.

A Painted Biography.

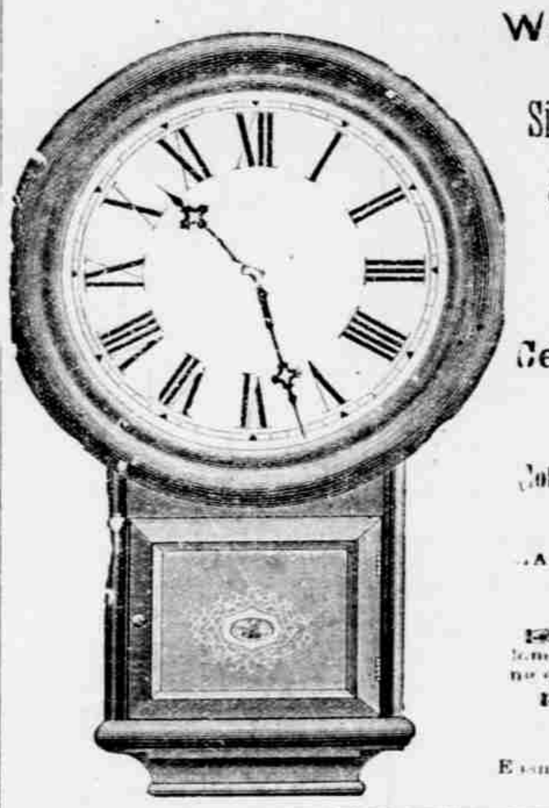
The most extraordinary biography in existence is neither written nor printed. It is painted. It contains the life and adventures of Charles Magnes, a noble Venetian. Having been culminated he determined to set himself right in the eyes of his contemporaries, and employed Paul Veronese to paint his biography. The volume has eighteen pages of vellum, each has a large central picture surrounded by ten smaller, each having its appropriate inscription, the whole recounting the most notable scenes in his life.

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—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY,—

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—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches. In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.–tf.

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Have sold to consumers for 24 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent $10 to $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, $31 to $50. Guaranteed same as sell for $50 to $80. Surreys, $65 to $100 same as sell for $100 to $150. Top Buggies, $37 to $70 same as sell for $65 to $100. Phaetons, $66 to $100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

$11.00 No. 17. Surrey Harness. $75 No. 281, Surrey. $37.50 No. 718, Top Buggy. $20 No. 727, Road Wagon. $43.00 No. 3, Farm Wagon. $23.50 No. 1, Farm Harness. Our Harness are all at Manufacturer's Prices. Single, $5 to $20. Double Buggy, $16 to $25. Farm, $18 to $28.50. $55 Elkhart Bicycle, 28in. wheels, pneumatic tires, weldless steel tubing, drop forgings.

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS. 3 per cent. off for cash with order. Send 4c. in stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now 'jump around,' and feel as lively as a boy." Frank Caroll, Eureka, Nevada.

FOR SALE. NO USE TO OWNER.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free. Wells, Richardson & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." Chas. H. Lewis, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles." Samuel Hutchinson, So. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes. | BABIES Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—The Rochester. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR KLEIN'S Silver Age Rye, Per Full Quart, - $1.50. KLEIN'S Duquesne Rye AN-- BARLEY MALT, Per Full Quart, - $1.25. KLEIN'S Bear Creek Rye, Per Full Quart, - $1.00. If your dealer does not have it, send direct to headquarters for it. We pay all expressage. MAX KLEIN, 82 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

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WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART, Ebensburg, Pa. Aug. 5, 1892.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y. **Cures Sick Headache**

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sales, SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

MEAT MARKET.

Having purchased the good will and business of David D. Pryce, of Ebensburg, in the butchering business, I take this method of informing the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that I will carry on a Meat Market at the old stand, and invite the same generous patronage of the public that was extended to my predecessor. Intending to buy and sell for cash, I will at all times keep on hand the best quality of Meat and give my customers the benefit of the lowest prices.

JONATHAN OWENS.

Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Lother, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty. Ladies waited on at their residences. JAMES H. GANT, Proprietor.

FEES BROS.'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited. FEES BROS.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

GULLS ARE SACRED IN UTAH.

Why Grateful Mormons Impose a Fine for Killing the Bird.

Most interesting of the birds that we saw on our daily way to the pasture, says a writer in the Atlantic, were the gulls, great, beautiful, snowy creatures, who looked strangely out of place so far away from the seashore. Stranger, too, than their change of residence was their change of manners, from the wild, unapproachable sea birds, soaring and diving and apparently spending their lives on wings. From this high place in our thoughts, from this realm of poetry and my story, to come down almost to the tameness of the barnyard fowl is a marvelous transformation, and one is tempted to believe the solemn announcement of the Salt Lake prophet that the Lord sent them to his chosen people. The occasion of this alleged special favor to the Latter Day Saints was the advent about twenty years ago of clouds of grasshoppers, before which the crops of the western states and territories were destroyed as by fire. It was then, in their hour of greatest need, when the food upon which depended a whole people was threatened, that these beautiful winged messengers appeared. In large flocks they came, from no one knows where, and settled like so many sparrows all over the land, devouring almost without ceasing the hosts of the foe. The crops were saved, and all Deseret rejoiced. Was it any wonder that a people trained to regard the head of their church as the direct representative of the highest should believe these to be really birds of God, and should accordingly cherish them? Well would it be for themselves if other Christian peoples were equally believing, and protected and cherished other winged messengers sent just as truly to protect their crops. The shrewd man who wielded the destinies of his people beside the Salt lake secured the future usefulness of what they considered the miraculous visitation by fixing a penalty of five dollars upon the head of every gull in the territory. And now, the birds having found congenial nesting places on solitary islands in the lake, their descendants are so fearless and so tame that they habitually follow the plow like a flock of chickens, rising from almost under the feet of the indifferent horses and settling down at once in the furrow behind, seeking out grubs and larvæ and mice and moles that the plow has disturbed in its passage. The Mormon cultivator has sense enough to appreciate such service and no man or boy dreams of lifting a finger against his best friend. Extraordinary indeed was this sight to eyes accustomed to seeing every bird that attempts to render such like service shot and snared and swept from the face of the earth. Our hearts warmed toward the "Sons of Zion," and our respect for their intelligence increased as we hurried down to the field to see this latter-day wonder.

OUR FIRST CORNISH MINERS.

Their Introduction Into the Mining Regions of the Southwest.

Perhaps the earliest experiment in introducing Cornish miners into the southwest mining region was that made in the '70s by the English owners of mines on the Maxwell grant, in Colfax county, northern New Mexico. The cowboys and Mexicans looked in amazement at the immense, dark, muscular fellows from Cornwall, who were so handy at sparring and wrestling, and who knew absolutely nothing about a "gun." The cowboys and miners got along together with reasonable amity, and in later years, with the general mining development in New Mexico, other west of England men have been brought by mining companies, or have drifted on their own account, into the mountain regions of that territory. Thus a Briton traveling in southwest New Mexico, on approaching a little hamlet by night, was surprised and pleased to hear the heartiest and jolliest of old English ditties, sung with the broadest west of England "burr," and accompanied in the proper places by vigorous stamping and a chorus of manly voices in the same brogue. He had stumbled upon a little settlement of Cornishmen, established a short distance west of Pinos Altos, and known as "Jacktown."

A HUNTER'S GOOD LUCK.

If He Had Found His Bear It Might Have Gone Hard with Him.

The hunters were sleeping in their cabin in the mountains of Idaho one September morning, when the tallest one, Bill by name, woke with a start, listened intently for a moment and then sprang to his feet and dressed hurriedly. Then he snatched an old muzzle-loading musket from the corner, and shouting "Bear!" at the top of his voice, dashed out of the cabin. Hours passed and the sun was low when Bill returned, tired and hungry and without bear meat. He had followed Bruin from thicket to thicket, through swamps and over hills, sometimes catching a glimpse of black fur, but never getting a chance to shoot, till at last he lost the trail in a rocky gorge and was forced by the approach of night to give up and return empty handed. The other two hunters sympathized with their companion until one of them suddenly happened to see on the shelf the lock of the gun, where William had placed it the night before after cleaning the musket. "Well, I'll be hanged!" cried Bill, when the discovery was communicated to him. Then he reflected a little and said, cheerfully: "What's the odds? The bear didn't know that."

He Was Sensitive.

Courtesy at sea is a scarce and highly valued commodity. The mate of a whaling vessel once announced to the captain that he saw a whale breaching and blowing, and gave the location. The captain looked, and said he could not see it. The mate again announced the fact, but the captain could not make it out, and finally said, impatiently: "If you think you see a whale, go and catch him." The mate promptly ordered out a boat, and, sure enough, found the whale and captured him. He returned triumphant with his prize, and of course, the captain was highly gratified. "Mate," he said, cordially, "you have done well. You shall have the thanks of the owners and perhaps a reward." The mate replied: "Capting Jones, I don't want no mention; I don't want no thanks, and I don't want no reward. All I wants is civility, and that of the commonest civil kind."

She Didn't Know How.

When Prince George, the son of the prince of Wales, was a student at Cambridge he was a jolly fellow and exceedingly well liked. In the great English universities royal rank counts for nothing in friendly intercourse. One day the prince found a fellow student, some years his senior, endeavoring to light a refractory pipe. "What's the matter?" said George. "Let me light it for you." "Oh, you teach your grandmother how to suck eggs, will you?" was the angry reply. Then, as the student realized what he had said, he added, quickly: "My gracious! I beg your pardon! I had forgotten who your grandmother was." "No matter," laughed Prince George, good naturedly, "I don't really believe she does know how."—Golden Days.

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JOB PRINTING

Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

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EBENSBURG, PENN'A



MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Sirs: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. Mrs. Elmira Hatch.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. Mrs. Elmira Hatch.

THOUSANDS CURED

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER. DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine. YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

FARQUHAR. PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED Saw Mill & Engine. Best Set Works in the World. Received the Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition. Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., YORK, PENNA.

AN AFRICAN KING.

He Was Jealous of the Talents of His Subjects.

After Emin Pasha had learned of the fall of Khartoum and the conquest of the Soudan by the Mahdists, he ... hope of being able to defend the ... torial province with the forces at his disposal, says Youth's Companion. To rescue the Egyptians ... risoned the various posts was ... first duty, and he began to ... plans for a march to the sea. ... practical route appeared to ... the kingdom of Unyoro, which ... the province on the south ... cordingly he sent his medical ... Vita Hassan, with valuable ... ivory and other things, to the ... the country to obtain permission for the passage of the troops through his dominions.

This African monarch ... named Kabarega, though ... appearance a mere savage ... that he possessed some of the ... of a successful ruler.

Among the presents sent ... little box which had come from ... bettu, a country in the extreme ... ern part of the province ... king noticed that it was made ... single piece of wood he was ... pleased with it and asked ... whether he thought that his ... were capable of imitating ...

"I answered him," says Vita ... "that the Wanyoro had no ... in such work and that it would ... difficult for them to do it ... the Mambettu, who were ... fashioning out of a block of ... most varied and difficult objects ... really artistic manner they ... make dishes, plates, bowls ... even Turkish jugs with their ... crooked necks.

"The Wanyoro, on the other ... understand the preparation of ... This is their speciality, as ... ing is that of the Mambettu ... aroused the jealousy of Kabarega ... he counted on his fingers ... then said: 'On this day,' ... the fifth finger, 'come here ... I will show you whether ... ple can make a box like this.'

"On the fifth day the Wanyoro succeeded, under the most ... threats of the king, in ... a similar box of perhaps ... construction. Full of pride ... showed it to me with the words ... use is it being a king if I ... my subjects to make everything I wish?'

"'But what if you desire ... which is beyond their ability ... knowledge?'

"'There is no need of that ... not lost my head: I shall ... them fetch me the moon, but ... thing which is not beyond ... I cannot permit that they ... up at the first difficulty.'

"For a negro king this ... very reasonable, and I bowed ... sent."

WAYS OF THE FAKIRS.

Where and How Fortune-Telling ... Get in Their Work.

It is said by the detectives ... central office, who ... to deal with the fortune ... notic and clairvoyant ... these latter gentry make ... by the skill with which ... curious maiden ladies of ... and the army of stout ... aged women who endeavor ... ing their hair and powdering ... faces, to conceal from ... the world the fact that ... ing old. The fortune tellers ... New York Sun, are ... ently realize that there ... a large number of foolish ... mature years, who do not ... paying three or five dollars ... their fortunes told by some ... markable malefactors who ... a lucrative business just ... line. The fortune-telling ... are usually men between ... and forty years of age ... like air and more or less ... ness of manner, and they ... hands of their visitors ... lines after a fashion that ... ridiculous were it not ... is no real harm in all of this ... to the detectives, except ... a while a particularly idle ... old woman permits one of ... to get the best of her so ... tort sums of money on ... or another, beyond the ... dollar limit for consultation ... times the pretext is an ... of his business, ... buy a beautiful picture ... other trinket of value ... as often as not the man ... wheedling sums of money ... five dollars to twenty ... purely as a "loan." It ... "loan" gets to be of ... tions that the police are ... They know the fortune tellers ... well, and there is never any ... in getting back the money ... elderly, foolish woman ... usually in a state of tremendous mental perturbation while it is going on.

The Latest Slang Phrase.

State Senator Owens ... of an opponent as follows: "That fellow is no good; he wears rubbers." A reporter of the New York Sun ... inquiring about the meaning of the phrase. He asked a well-known politician: "What does it mean when you speak of a man as wearing rubbers?" he said. "My boy," said the politician, "that is the very latest slang expression. It simply means that a man is a sneak; that, figuratively speaking, he approaches you with muffled ... you go into any police museum ... country one of the things they ... you is the rubber shoe that the ... thief or the assassin uses. It ... ordinary tennis shoe with a rubber ... and a canvas upper, and the ... reason it is worn by crooks is ... it gives them an opportunity to ... up behind their victim without being heard."

DIVORCE LAWS.

Roman law allowed divorce for ... causes: the Scriptural reason ... on a husband's life and the ... of false keys.

A decree was granted in Massachusetts because "the defendant ... this plaintiff awake most of the ... quarreling."

One Greek state had a law that ... man divorced his wife, he could ... marry a woman younger than the discarded partner.

A New Jersey wife got a divorce ... cause "the defendant, the husband, sleeps with a razor under his pillow ... frighten this plaintiff."

A Virginia wife was set free because "the defendant does not come home until ten p. m., and then keeps ... plaintiff awake talking."

A Tennessee court liberated a ... because "the defendant does not ... himself, thereby causing the plaintiff great mental anguish."

The Khedive's Favor.

It is well to be on good terms with the khedive of Egypt. This monarch has lately presented ... ful bracelet to a young ... an who took his fancy ... which is beyond cal... gold set with scarabei ... is upward of four thou... Some of these belong ... in the days of the ... inscriptions on them ...